THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 87. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS

HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED,

AND WHOSE CASES

REQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered, what effect does it produce upon your general health?
Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?
Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart?
Do your liver or your kidneys frequently get out of order?
Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia?
Are your bowels constipated?
Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head?
Is your memory impaired?
Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject?
Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, or of life?
Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?
Does any little thing make you start or jump?
Is your sleep broken or restless?
Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? the bloom on your cheek as bright?
Do you enjoy society as well?
Do you pursue your business with the same energy?
Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?
Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.

Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, the organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those in whom these organs are in perfect health? You never hear of such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face--none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

Diseases of these Organs Require the Use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female,
From whatever causes originating and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. The records of the *Insane Asylums* and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption* bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute--neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair
Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and our health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF 18 YEARS,

Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRICE--$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50 delivered to any address. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, Central Park.
(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:--

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institution have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Supt. and Director.

June 16, 1868.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD--

Dear Sir:--Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present.

Enclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. B. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

FIRST EDITION

THE SUPREME COURT

The Investigation into the Fraudulent Naturalization Certificates.

Judge Sharswood's Opinion in Full

He Exonerates the Prothonotary, and Adjourns His Court.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius--Judge Sharswood.--In the matter of the rule on Colonel Snowden in regard to the fraudulent naturalization certificates, Judge Sharswood this morning delivered the following opinion:--

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Snowden, I would say as a preliminary that these twelve forged certificates of naturalization I have endorsed "cancelled," and I direct them to be filed as part of the record of this case. Judge Sharswood then proceeded to read his written opinion, as follows:--

In the matter of the rule on James Ross Snowden, Esq., Prothonotary of this Court, to show cause Why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt.

The process of attachment for contempt is a summary remedy, which has been exercised by the Courts in England as far back as the annals of the law extend. 4 Blackst. Com. 286. The use of it was so much enlarged by judicial decisions that the Legislature of this State saw proper to provide, by the act of April 3, 1809 (5 Smith, 55) that "the power of the judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth to issue attachments and inflict summary punishments for contempts of court shall be restricted to the following cases--that is to say, to the official misconduct of the officers of such courts respectively; to the negligence or disobedience of officers, parties, jurors, or witnesses against the lawful process of the court; to the misbehavior of any person in the presence of the court obstructing the administration of justice." This provision was re-enacted by the revised act of March 16, 1836. (Pamph. L., 793.) The mode of proceeding is well explained in Hollingsworth vs. Duane, Wallace's Sup. Rep., 78. A rule is generally granted in the first instance on affidavits, upon the return of which the defendant answers on oath, the evidence is heard, and if the Court should be of opinion that the fact on which the rule was taken is not sufficiently answered or excused, and that in point of law a contempt has been incurred, an attachment is awarded. When the defendant is brought in on this writ he answers interrogatories propounded to him on behalf of the Commonwealth, in whose name the writ always issues, and if he gives such answers as purge him from the criminality he must be discharged.--4 Blackst. Com., 287; case of Hummel and Bishoff, 9 Watts., 416.

In this case the rule was granted upon affidavits that twelve naturalization certificates, purporting to be signed and sealed in blank by the Prothonotary of this Court, had been found on the person of a prisoner, who had been arrested and was in custody on another charge. The certificates were produced. I allowed the respondent on the hearing of the motion to prove, which he did by several witnesses well acquainted with his handwriting, that the signatures were forgeries; yet as the impressions of the seal appeared to be genuine I granted the rule. On the return of it the respondent put in an answer on oath, in which he positively and distinctly denied any knowledge of the papers, or that any such had ever been signed, sealed, or issued with his knowledge or by his authority. No attempt even has been made to prove by a single witness that the handwriting is that of the respondent. The Attorney-General, Mr. Brewster, with that candor which always characterizes him as a gentleman and a lawyer, has admitted that it is not. He has also declared with the same frankness that he does not believe the respondent to have knowingly issued or permitted to be issued any blank certificates like those in question. The whole evidence establishes this beyond a doubt. The personal integrity of the respondent is therefore fully vindicated. But the ground has been assumed that he has been guilty of gross negligence in allowing the business in the office to be so transacted that naturalization certificates, such as these might be surreptitiously obtained; and such gross neglect, if it exists, would unquestionably constitute official misconduct. All the clerks in the office, some who have been heretofore connected with it but are not now, and many other witnesses, have been examined. The widest range and the fullest opportunity by adjournment have been given to the Commonwealth to pursue the investigation. It was due alike to the Court and the community and the respondent himself that this should be done. The specifications of alleged negligence have been reduced to four, which I will proceed to examine.

First. As to the seal. That the die by which the seal is affixed to writs and records should be carefully guarded must be admitted by every one acquainted with the law on this subject. It is established beyond all question that the seal of a Court of Record proves itself. Nor is it necessary for a party offering it in evidence to prove it or the signature of the attesting clerk. The burden of disproving it is cast upon him who alleges that it is false. This is the law as daily administered in all our Courts, as laid down in every standard work on evidence, and fully supported by all the decided cases. "In proving a record by a copy under seal," says Mr. Greenleaf, "it is to be remembered that the courts recognize without proof the seal of State, and the seals of the superior courts of justice; and of all courts established by public statute." "The seals of the courts of justice," says Mr. Starkie, "are of public credit, are part of the constitution of the courts, and supposed to be known to all." 1 Greenleaf on Ev., 508; Starkie on Ev., 8, Am. ed. 258; Phillips on Ev., 885; Hill & Cowins, note 714, in which the American cases are collected. I could multiply citations on this point, but I forbear, as I do not believe any lawyer can be found who questions it. That such a certificate of a judicial proceeding is conclusive and cannot be set aside on the ground of any errors, illegalities, or irregularities, where the court had jurisdiction, unless by the same court in which it took place, or some higher court on error and appeal, and stands conclusive as to all the world until it is actually so set aside, is a point equally incontrovertible. McPherson vs. Caulhil, 11 S. & R. 429. Weckerly vs. The German Lutheran Congregation, 3 Rawle 150. Marsh vs. Pier, Rawle 284. Bower vs. Tullman, 5. W. & S. 556. Gaple et al. Titus et al. 5 Wright, 195. A legion of authorities might be invoked, as well from this as from every State in the Union, to the same effect. It has been held in the Supreme Court of the United States that the judgment of a court admitting an alien to become a citizen is conclusive that all the provisions of the law have been complied with. Stark vs. The Chesapeake Ins. Co., 7 Cranch, 420; Spratt vs. Spratt, 4 Peters, 393. "This judgment," says Chief Justice Marshall, "is entered on record as the judgment of the court. It seems to us, if it be in legal form to close all inquiry, and, like every other judgment, to be complete evidence of its own validity." The same principle has been recognized and applied to certificates of naturalization in every State court in which the question has ever arisen. McDaniels vs. Richards, 1 McCord, 187; Ritchie vs. Putnam, 12 Wendell, 524; McCarthy vs. Richards, 2 Selden, 238. I have searched diligently, but without success, through all the books for any decision, or even *dictum*, which either denies, qualifies, or doubts this doctrine. It is one of the firmest settled foundation stones of the law. It is evident, then, from these considerations, that the importance of guarding the seals of this court from being tampered with cannot be overestimated. It is objected against the respondent that it is not kept in a safe position. It has been proved, however, that it was kept in the same place for many years before he was appointed Prothonotary. He found it there when he first took possession of the office. Every judge who has been on this bench during all that time has, of necessity, frequently seen it. It is within the view of all the clerks when the office is not crowded; and when it is crowded it is near and within view of one of them. When the crowd became so great lately that the attention of this clerk might either accidentally or designedly be diverted to another quarter, the respondent appointed a clerk whose sole duty it should be to take charge of it, and see that it was not affixed to the paper, unless by some one duly authorized. It is certainly unimportant that this person had been but a few days before employed, when this duty was assigned to him. It required no special knowledge or experience to perform it. Of his sobriety, intelligence, and integrity no question has been made. That the seal should be kept locked, and be unlocked every time it is needed, is an idea no one can entertain for a moment, unless, indeed, the clerks should be allowed to keep always on hand a very considerable number of all kinds of writs and certificates of record, ready sealed, which, however, the Commonwealth objects to strenuously as being itself evidence of negligence.

We must not leave out of view in the consideration of this case, that the room provided for the Prothonotary of this court is small and narrow, entirely insufficient for the safe and convenient transaction of its business and the security of its important records. That, however is not the fault of the respondent. I thing this specification is not sustained.

The third allegation is that he allowed naturalization certificates, signed and sealed, in blank, to be issued by his clerks. If this fact was clearly established, I would not consider it as evidence of negligence, provided due precaution were observed in the custody of the papers. I see nothing in the fact that each of the clerks may have had at times a pile of certificates directly before him and immediately under his eye, ready signed and sealed, while engaged in filling them up. The evidence shows that since the crowd became so great as to make such a practice dangerous, it has been discontinued. Certainly, if Mr. McCarthy is to be believed, since the seal has been placed in his charge, no certificate in blank has passed under it. I find no negligence, therefore, under this head.

The second allegation is that the respondent authorized his name, during his absence, to be signed by the clerk to certain documents, to be used at Washington in obtaining pensions and bounties from the Treasury of the United States. It seems that the rules in that department is not to receive documents signed *per procurationem*. Whether this was right or wrong in the respondent I do not think I am called on to decide. It does not relate to the record or business of this Court. It is done, as I understand, to authenticate the signatures of aldermen to *private* and other documents. If this practice is wrong he is amenable to the Federal authorities. It is fully proved that he never authorized it to be done in certifying the records of this Court, but expressly forbade it. I dismiss this specification.

The third allegation is that he allowed naturalization certificates signed and sealed in blank to be used by his clerks. If the fact was clearly established I would not consider it as evidence of negligence, provided due precautions were observed as to the custody of the papers. I see nothing in the fact that each of these clerks may have had at times a pile of certificates directly before, and immediately under his eye, ready signed and sealed, while engaged in filling them up. The evidence shows that since the crowd became so great as to make such a practice dangerous, it has been discontinued. Certainly, if Mr. McCarthy is to be believed, since the seal has been placed in his charge, no certificate in blank has passed under it. I find no negligence therefore under this head.

The fourth allegation is that the clerks permitted blanks neither signed or sealed, to be taken out of the office to be filled up by strangers. I do not know that this has been shown to have been brought to the knowledge of respondent. It has been testified, however, to be a common practice in all the offices. It very much expedites business. Without the seal and attestation the blank is nothing; and I cannot see that it would be much security against frauds to refuse this accommodation.

The fifth and last allegation is that the respondent appointed temporarily as a clerk a man who, in 1855, was convicted and since served out an imprisonment of two years for the offense of altering forged pension certificates. It clearly appears that the respondent engaged him on the recommendation of his chief clerk, Mr. Ross, without any knowledge of the fact of such conviction, or of anything against the character of the man, as he has sworn in his supplemental answer filed. Mr. Ross confirms this, and adds that though he had known the individual in question for many years, and many persons of his acquaintance, he had never heard of the conviction, and that when he recommended him he believed his character to be good. There is not the slightest evidence that this clerk was guilty of any irregularity or impropriety during the short period that he was employed in the office. No negligence has been established in this matter.

After hearing the whole case in connection, with the clear and satisfactory testimony of Mr. Anthony Morin, an expert of long and large experience, as to the entire practicability of making, by the electrotyping process, a false seal from a good paper impression of the original, which would make impressions on paper equal to the best of them appearing on these forged blanks, I am strongly inclined to the opinion that they were not sealed in the office. That opinion has been confirmed by comparing their impressions with twelve genuine ones made at the same time, and which are in evidence. Every one of the seals of the forged papers, except one is better than the uppermost, and best of the twelve true ones, and about equally good, yet none of these is as sharp and good as a true impression taken separately. The letters on all the false papers are distinct and legible, while after the first four or five of the genuine ones no letters can be distinguished at all. I think it most probable, from their uniform appearance, that the false seals are all single separate impressions from a die, not so sharp as the original, just such a one as according to Mr. Morin could be electrotyped from a paper impression.

It will be observed that in the course of this searching investigation into the conduct of the respondent, no charge has been made nor any evidence given of any misconduct in that part of naturalizations which was under his immediate supervision in court. None of the clerks or officers engaged to assist him in those duties have been called or examined. Yet, as irregularities in all parts of the process have been alluded to, I may take this opportunity to make a few remarks in explanation of the mode adopted in this and heretofore in the other courts of this city in admitting aliens to the rights of citizenship. I do not mean, of course, to express any opinion upon the legality of that mode, because the question may in some form come before the Court in banc, and it would evidently be improper for me, as it does not arise in the case before me, to prejudge a question of such importance.

It is not inconsistent, however, with my duty in that respect to say that if this mode so long pursued be illegal, and therefore void, and the naturalization certificates issued under it can be lawfully rejected, then nine-tenths of all the aliens naturalized by our courts during the last thirty years will be reduced again to the condition of aliens.

Any man, whether lawyer or not, who can draw a logical inference, must acknowledge that this consequence is inevitable. When I took my seat upon the bench of the District Court in 1845, I found that this system had been followed by the learned and pure men who were members of the Court, which had preceded that to which I had been appointed; and by that distinguished jurist Judge King, then President of the Court of Common Pleas. That system is this: In the cases of applications on declarations of intention, the judge examines the papers, and if found to be regular, delivers them to the clerk or one of the officers to administer the required oath to the petitioners and his voucher in the Court room. In the case of those who apply on the ground of having arrived in the country under the age of eighteen--as they are required to produce no papers--there is nothing to examine. The petition, with the accompanying affidavit, is printed form, the same in all these cases, and the clerk has only to see that it is properly filled up with the name and country of the petitioner, and the year of his arrival. Upon taking my seat in the Court of Nisi Prius on the first Monday of September of this year, I found on inquiry that the established practice here had been to refer the examination of the papers in all cases to the Prothonotary, with directions, however, that if any doubt or question arose in his mind in any, to report it for the opinion of the judge. I saw clearly the reason of this difference. The Prothonotary of this court is a lawyer of mature age and experience, appointed by the court itself, and possessing its entire confidence. He is always personally present in court attending to his duties. Whereas in the other courts the Prothonotaries and clerks are generally not lawyers, are not appointed by the courts, and act entirely by deputies. I determined, however, upon reflection, to pursue the same practice I had always followed in the District Court, not from any the slightest want of confidence in Colonel Snowden, but I thought I would feel better satisfied if I gave such personal supervision to the matter as I had been in the habit of doing. I acted accordingly.

There was one other difference, but in which I thought the practice here was a decided improvement. I observed that the oath administered to petitioners as minors, instead of being general "that the contents of their petitions were true," recited particularly the facts set forth in them. I took occasion to express my approbation of it to the Prothonotary. As to the policy or expediency of changing this practice of so many years' standing by substituting one accompanied with more formality and delay, it is unnecessary that I should now express any opinion. If any plan can be adopted by which the naturalization of foreigners can be spread ratably over the whole year, instead of nine-tenths of it being crowded into the few weeks before the election, it would undoubtedly be an improvement. Even then, I apprehend, it would be found a very serious interruption and impediment to the other business of the courts, if it were required that the judge should personally examine every petitioner and his voucher, during which time all other pleas must of necessity cease. My recollection is that in 1851 it was tried in one of our courts, I do not know how long; but it was abandoned because it was found impracticable consistently with a regard to the rights of other suitors. But however this may be, it is plain that any such change of practice ought to be announced at least nine months before an election, so that all persons entitled may take measures accordingly. To spring it upon the community on the eve of such an event would work the grossest injustice. By the delays it would occasion it would very much increase the crowd in and at the doors of the court room: there would be clamor and struggling for precedence, which could not well be prevented or restrained. If arranged in a line it would require the petitioners and their vouchers to wait in attendance perhaps several days before their turns would come. Laboring men would thus lose valuable time which they could ill afford; and it would be a practical denial of the right to hundreds of men fully and justly entitled to it under the laws of the land.

It may be that among so many cases there are instances of fraud, perjury, and false personation. But I doubt if the change proposed would tend to prevent these crimes. Every day that I sat, except during the first two weeks, when the applications were comparatively few, I rejected many petitions. In several instances I specially examined the petitioner and his voucher on oath, if anything appeared doubtful or suspicious in the papers. That a very large number have been naturalized is true, but not more, I think, than was to be expected. In every election preceding a Presidential election, which in November, except 1864, the number has been large. In the fall of 1856, twelve years ago, more than five thousand persons were naturalized in the District Court alone. Since then the yearly influx of foreigners has been very great. But there exist special reasons why the numbers should be much greater on this than on any former occasion. During the war naturalization almost entirely ceased. This is the first Presidential election since its close, so that there is in fact nearly the arrivals of eight years, which have been held back. I remarked, in examining the declarations, how very large a number there were who might have been naturalized prior to 1864. There is another cause for a very considerable percentage of increase. In 1862 Congress passed an act allowing any honorably discharged soldier to be naturalized on one year's residence, and without any previous declaration. I think that during the month I sat at Nisi Prius I examined almost as many cases of discharges as of declarations of intention. It is no argument, therefore, to parade numbers as evidence of frauds or irregularities. If there is any impression among the members of the Bar and in the community that the whole process of naturalization has been conducted by the Prothonotary without any personal supervision by me, and that in a loose and unusual manner, it will be seen from this statement that it is entirely without foundation in fact.

I have thus disposed of this case so far as the rule on the Prothonotary is concerned. I order it to be discharged. But I have not forgotten that the main object with which this investigation was commenced was to discover by whom and how these forged papers, if they did come from this office, were obtained, in order that the guilty parties might be discovered and punished. The first application to me on the part of the Commonwealth was for an attachment, or bench-warrant, as it was termed, against John Devine, in whose possession they were found, in order that he might be compelled to disclose how they came into his possession. I thought it very clear that, under the act of Congress before referred to, I had no power to issue an attachment for contempt in such a case. It was at my suggestion that the rule was issued on the Prothonotary, by which the power of the Court could be used to compel the appearance of Devine and other persons, so that the perpetrators of this great crime might be discovered and brought to that condign punishment which they so well deserve. I said I would award a writ of *habeas corpus ad testificandum* to bring up Devine from prison, but that he ought to have counsel present to advise with and instruct him as to his rights as a witness. No application, however, was made to me for the writ during that day, which was Saturday, October 3, 1868. It now appears that Devine was discharged from prison that same night. The committing magistrate by whom he was discharged has not been produced, and we have no evidence as to who went his bail. Devine himself says that he does not know. I must confess I should have been better satisfied if the bail had been brought before me to be examined as a witness. No subpœna was taken out against Devine on Monday, nor any charge preferred against him. When the Court met at 12 o'clock M. on that day, according to adjournment, a motion was made for a writ of habeas corpus, but no petition and affidavit was presented. I would have allowed time, however, to prepare them, issued the writ and waited for its return. It being suggested, however, that Devine was present in Court, I directed his name to be called. He answered and appeared. On his subsequent examination he said that he had come of his own accord, without suggestion or advice from anybody, because he understood from what he read in a Sunday newspaper that he was to be tried. I think it somewhat remarkable that this man, upon whose person these blank certificates were found, had thus the most ample opportunity, if he was guilty, to fly from justice, to avoid appearing as a witness in this case. Being without counsel, he was carefully instructed by me before giving his testimony that he had a right to decline to answer any question which would either criminate or tend to criminate himself. He submitted to answer, and did, to all appearance, answer every question fully. I see no reason whatever to doubt the truth of his testimony. It was clear, consistent with the testimony of the other witnesses, and consistent with itself. No contradiction has been attempted to be pointed out. No man, I think, can entertain the belief for a moment that he (John Devine) either stole these blanks out of the office or forged the names. The presumption in the first instance undoubtedly is that they were in his possession for an unlawful and guilty purpose. I do not believe, on the evidence, however, that he knew that these papers were in his possession, or, at all events, what they were. Nor do I believe that they were given to him or put in his pocket for election purposes. The man or men who would commit the crime of purloining and forging them, would not select such an agent to consummate it. I have come to the conclusion, after full examination and weighing all the circumstances, that John Devine, on the night or early morning of his arrest, at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Washington street, fell among his enemies, personal or political. His worst enemy, indeed, was that which he had "put into his mouth to steal away his brains." Like "Cassio," when he awoke later in the day, he remembered "a mass of things, but nothing distinctly; a quarrel, but nothing wherefore." That he was drunk the police officer who arrested him for snapping a pistol at a man and his wife crossing the street testifies, and he himself confesses it. He remembers nothing about the quarrel, the pistol, or the papers. He admits the watch and the money, which were taken from him and afterwards returned, though he found the money much less than he expected, which is not surprising, considering the manner in which, by his own account, he had spent the day. The pistol was not returned to him, and it has not been produced here, so that he might say whether it was his or not. Not a single witness has been called who was present when the arrest was made, to tell who were there and how the quarrel arose; for there were loud words, says the policeman; not even the man and his wife who were crossing the street, and at whom, it is said, the pistol was snapped. Some person or persons followed the officer and him after the arrest. At the door of the Station House, as he was going down the steps, Devine was assaulted from behind, and struck a severe blow or blows on the head with some blunt instrument. He was stunned. This is his own account, and the officer testifies to the same thing. Then this officer says there was no one at the Station House to receive the prisoner, and that he could not therefore arrest the assailant without letting him go. I think he would have been perfectly justified in doing so, even if Devine had escaped, which was not very likely in his then condition. He did not call for help, nor spring his rattle. He does not know who his assailant was, and I suppose the perpetrator of this gross outrage will never be brought to justice. When Devine awoke from his drunken debauch he found his hair clotted with blood and gore, and requested in vain for some water to wash and dress it, offering to pay. When the other prisoners were sent down to prison he wished to go also, and asked why he was not taken. He says that the officer in charge, whom he named, answered that "they wanted to make use of him." No one has been produced to contradict these statements of Devine, or to explain them. I very much regret this, for the sake of the administration of the law. If I thought that Devine had possession of these papers knowingly, and for a fraudulent purpose, I would feel myself bound, of my own motion, to order his arrest, and to commit him to prison or bind him over to answer the charge before the proper tribunal. But I think that the evidence before me corroborates his own statement, that he was in possession of these papers without guilt on his part, and I therefore make no rule in regard to him. Rule discharged.

As soon as he had finished reading the above opinion, Judge Sharswood adjourned the Court.

IMPORTANT!

The Illegal Tipstave Naturalizations.

Judge Agnew Endorses Judge Read's Letter.

BEAVER, Oct. 8, 1868.--My Dear Colonel:--The uncommon character of the recent proceedings in the supreme Court at Nisi Prius, for the naturalization of foreigners, makes it my duty, as a member of the bench, to address you. However they may be deemed justified by some portions of the public, on account of the ends they serve, or by the practice said to exist in some Courts, the proceedings which have taken place under your official cognizance as the Prothonotary of the Court, are, in my judgment, without the sanction of law or propriety, and are not justified by any known usage. In the outset, I must say that my entire confidence in your integrity warrants the belief that you are not consciously a party to any actual fraud. Yet, while this may cover your character as a man, it does not abate the reprobation with which a large body of the community looks upon the loose and disorderly practices to which you have given your official sanction, nor remove the unwarranted discredit it brings upon the Court. I feel this as one of its members, and regret it still more, because I am unable to discover any mode in which I, or even a majority of the Bench, can at this time remedy the case. The Court in Banc is not in session, and cannot meet until the 19th inst., at Pittsburg, while the Bench of the Nisi Prius has been occupied by those previously assigned to hold its periods in September and October.

The naturalization of aliens is a judicial act, in which the Court must be satisfied, on proper evidence, of the residence of the applicant in the United States and this State for the legal periods of time; that he is a free white person, and has behaved himself as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. Now, in view of the manner in which you have suffered your subordinates and the tipstaves of the Court to rush the papers through in more than a maelstrom current, how is it possible that a single requisite of the law could be complied with? In twelve judicial days, from the 21st of September to the 3d of October, inclusive, you have permitted to be run through 5458 sets of papers, averaging only 39 seconds on each set. On some days the average is less. The whole number on the 28th was 720, averaging only 25 seconds to a set. These figures are taken from your own statement furnished to brother Read. The whole number of naturalizations, according to that statement, was 6018, from September 14 to October 3. Now neither you nor your clerks and the tipstaves could in this time open the papers, gather the contents, and administer the oath first to the witness and then to the applicant. Much less could you ascertain the class to which applicant belongs, scrutinize appearance and that of his voucher, make him comprehend the true nature of his application, his abjuration of his former allegiance, and the adoption of the new one he is about to assume, and carry through the proceeding in an intelligible and proper way. It is clear you could not, in the short time allotted to each case, determine the propriety of admitting the applicant to citizenship, even if the power belonged to you; and it is still more clear that you could not and did not communicate each case to the Court for its approval. In short, the whole proceeding was unintelligible, informal, disorderly, and illegal, and is damaging the reputation of the Court. You had not time in this continuous press to collect your own fees, and must have done the business for nothing, unless you have some outside guarantee to fall back upon. This mode of proceeding is not even sanctioned by the irregular practice which is said to have existed in some courts--a custom to permit the clerk or his deputies to carry on the process of naturalization in the presence of the Court, in an ordinary way, where occasional applications only occur, and where time is taken by the officer to examine the papers, read them to the parties deliberately, see that they are all regular, and that all the requisites of the law have been properly observed. Such a custom, unwarranted as it is in my judgment, to delegate this important function of the Court to clerks and tipstaves, cannot justify this pell-mell speed, this absence of all thought and examination, and this disorderly haste with which you have suffered your subordinates to drive the papers through the court. How is it possible that from five, and even seven hundred persons, and as many more as their witnesses, making 1000 to 1400 persons, can be examined in one day of five hours, and their cases intelligently disposed of? It is not possible. How can frauds be guarded against in such a proceeding? Who can identify either parties or witnesses, unless it might be the common voucher who swears by the thirties and forties? What is there to prevent one man in as many days representing a dozen sets of papers? If the sitting judge thought the practice, as he has known it to exist, warranted a delegation of his power of determination, yet it did not justify you or your deputies in the abuse of the delegated authority. I am compelled, therefore, in my own justification, lest it should be supposed that the bench at large sanctions your acts, to express my dissatisfaction, and in order that such a practice may not seem to be sanctioned by the highest Court in the State, and thus become a precedent for the general guidance of judges in the inferior courts.

I am truly yours, etc.,
DANIEL AGNEW.

COL. JAS. ROSS SNOWDEN,
Prothonotary Supreme Court, Phila.

P. S.--I have sent a copy of this letter to my Brother Reed, who concurs with me in disapproving of your proceedings. D. AGNEW.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.--Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Reading, 96¾; Canton, 49¾; Erie, 48¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 85¾; New York Central, 129¾; Illinois Central, 141¾; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 54½; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Hudson River, 134½. 5-20s, 1862, 112¾; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 110½; do. new, 108¾; 10-40s, 105. Gold, 138¾. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 9¼.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.--Cotton firm and active; middlings, 25½. Flour active and firmer. Wheat firmer and unchanged. Corn firm; white, $1 20@1 28; yellow, $1 24@1 26. Oats firm; prime, 76@80c. Rye firm at $1 45@1 55. Cloverseed in good local demand, stock light; new, $8 50; old, $8 25. Timothy quiet at $3 10@3 25. Provisions active and unchanged.

DEMOCRACY!

More of the Tipstave Citizens.

Below we present the names of a portion of the citizens turned out by the tipstaves of the Supreme Court on September 30 and October 5 and 6. The following shows the number of names thus far published by us:--

Published to-day	271
" previously	3208
Total	3479

The Professional Vouchers did not operate very extensively on the 5th and 6th of October, so that we have few changes to make in the summary of their achievements, which is as follows:--

James A. Watson	72	John Williams	14
Tim Donohue	43	John Green	14
Edward McNulty	41	Charles Rogers	13
Hiram Jacobs	38	Sol. Pinheiro	11
Bernard Mullin	38	P. F. McPherson	11
George Palmer	37	P. H. Delaney	10
John Ward	37	Henry Gentner	10
Hugh Brown	36	James Robb	10
Theodore Snyder	33	William Campbell	9
William Gross	25	A. De Bruen	9
John Hartman	24	Joseph Osterling	9
Thomas Evans	22	George Thompson	7
John H. Little	19	Wm. Belshaw	7
Ernest Gentner	19	George Dickinson	6
Henry Wisham	17	John Little	6
Thomas Cochrane	17	Michael Hays	6
James A. Costello	15		

[The City Executive Committee have authorized the publication of the following card, in connection with the lists which we will publish from day to day:--

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, October 1, 1868.--The following-named parties have been naturalized by the Supreme Court during the present campaign. We call upon our friends to closely examine the same as regards the residence of the party, the name of the voucher, etc., and to make copies of the same, to be used on election day.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries.

OUR NEW VOTERS.

Naturalized Wednesday, September 30.

Name.	Voucher.
John Garvey, Cor Divi'n and Brown	Willoughby Horrock Cor. Fisher and Divis'n
Wm McCormick, 4148 Ludlow street.	Wm. B. Tebley 1630 James street
James Dougherty, 229 Locust street.	John Dugan 229 Locust street
Richard Dawson, Boudinot street.	John McDougal 1157 N. Front street
John Dolan, 115 McClelland street.	Philip Thomas 537 Powell street
Joseph Daley, 1321 Filbert street.	Philip Boyle, M. D. 1432 N. Second street
Dennis Daley, 615 Baker street.	Edward Deery, 1342 Alder street
Michael Quigley, 972 Delaware avenue.	James Quigley 972 Delaware avenue
Frank Muhall, 1104 Mark's lane.	M. W. Prendergast 4239 Fibert street
Philip Staup, 522 Thompson street.	Peter Beil, 1537 Brinton street
James Crystal, Frankford Arsenal:	James Moore 22 James, Falls Schuyl
Matthias Schmieder, 129 Juniper street.	William Gross, 226 Juniper street
Alex. Allen, Fr'd re. & Hart lane.	James McCutcheon 2108 Amber street
Samuel Priestley, 326 Master street.	Jonathan Cliff Chester
William Lynch, 4412 Leiper street.	John Fullerton, 4411 Elizabeth street
John McAdams, 1809 Moravian street.	John Smith, 1521 Market street
Michael Lunn, Delaware county.	B. F. Taylor Delaware county
Patrick Bowers, 1224 Hamilton street.	John Williams 414 Callowhill street
Julius Schoning, 726 Logue street.	William Gross 226 N. Juniper street
Michael Leany, 714 S. Fifteenth st.	Edward Fitzpatrick 1231 Brown street
Hugh Sweeney, Norristown.	John McGarten Conshohocken
James Maher, 1206 Market street.	George M. Derr 21 Thirteenth street
James Flynn, 763 Front street.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
James Yogan, 318 Tenth street.	George Diamond 6 Youder street
Total	24
Published previously	265
Total for September 30	287

Naturalized Monday, October 5.

Francis O' Conner, 110 N. 22d street.	Michael Cory le 710 Carpenter street
John Welsh, Falls Schuylkill.	Michael Rogan Manayunk
John Richman, Lewis Ernshaw, Marshall & Diamond.	Albert McCaler James Gillivder 425 Belgrade street
Owen McGloughlin, 1141 S. Seventh street	Hugh McLoughlin 324 S Sixth street
Thomas Alister, 311 N. Sixth street.	Thomas Henry 16 N. Eighth street
Ed. Vaal, 31st and Thompson.	Jacob Mull 1240 Taney street
Henry Souder, Chester county.	J. C. Smith Pottstown
Daniel McConnell, 442 German street.	James Flaherty 411 Landis street
Michael Gallagher, Hugh Brady	James Boyle Thomas Agnew
Charles Henry, West Chester.	Anthony Henry 10 Jayne street
Henry Albert,	George Keller 323 S. Sixth street
James Donavan, 108 Union street.	Thomas Carrighan 108 Union street
James Stafford,	Samuel Howell
Patrick Gill, 292 Carpenter street.	John Smith 1737 Carpenter street
Tim. Leonard, 1520 Almond street.	John Hoosey 1126 Hewson street
Francis Trainor, Mervine st & Mont av	John Burd 1645 Mervine street
John Locker, 1302 Adrian street.	Charles Brady 1302 Frankford road
John Sims, 23d and Pine streets.	Patrick Morrissey 26th and Pine streets
Michael Lanney, 7 Myers' court.	Hugh Logan 213 N. Sixteenth st
Max Hinerwadel,	David Gritzner 2018 Belgrade street
Ed. Smith, 1706 American street.	Hugh Devine
James Hampton, Paul Wiedmer, Rear 130 Apple street.	Oliver Hampton J. E. School Front 1507 Apple street
Michael Kaerle, 31st and Thompson.	Jacob Mull, Jr 1240 Taney street
Henry Bornett, Montgomery county.	George Durr No. 21 N. 17th street
James Burke,	Patrick Cummings 919 Thompson street
Joseph Graf, Joseph Christ, 1642 N. Fourth street.	John Lutz Ferd. Straub 131

Continued from the First Page.

Name.	Voucher.
Mark Quin, Master and Hancock.	Peter McGuckin 1408 Cadwalader street
Jacob Born,	Gottlelo Valet 635 Richmond street
John Walley, 110 Otter street.	John McDougal 1157 N. Front street
Michael McLaughlin,	James Gillen 547 New Market street
Thomas J. Helm,	John Williams 1028 Filbert street
Arthur Clarke, 538 Pine street.	Hugh McLaughlin 324 S. Sixth street
Francis P. Farrell, 761 S. Seventh st.	John Dillen 709 S. Sixth street
John Callahan, 934 Suffolk street.	John Horan S. W. cor. 5th & Lomb'd
Lewis Body,	G. W. Body
James Gallagher,	John McLaughlin 2217 Rose street
John Vichmann,	Albert Meier
William Bannacker,	Francis Fehr, 10 Walnut
Antoine Mayer, 31st & Thompson st.	Jacob Mull, Jr 1240 Taney street
John Keenan,	James A. Costello 14 Leeds' avenue
Patrick Doody, 9 Colbrook place.	Jesse Doody 9 Colbrook place
Michael Barr, 1103 Sidmouth st.	Owen McLaughlin 1141 S. Seventh street
Franklin Neff, 1337 Lawrence st.	Frank Sauerlander 1328 Lawrence st
Patrick Burns, 542 N. Second street.	Samuel Howell 609 N. Eleventh street
James McGarrigle, 124 Spruce street.	John Cotterell 730 Coates street
Lorenzo Stifzenberger, 1009 Rudolph street.	Andrew Schwartzler 155 Norris street
John Burns, 524 N. Second street.	Samuel Howell 609 N. Eleventh street
Henry Hall,	John Williams 1028 Filbert street
Thomas Parkinson,	Patrick Cummings
John O'Neill, Orchard street.	James Carpenter Wood st, Frankford
Henry Towl, 1745 Bodine street.	David Crawford Second and Fitler
Samuel Reinhardt, 31st and Thompson.	Jacob Mull 1240 Taney street
John Keehne, 32d and Thompson.	do do
Thomas Pendergast, Pottstown.	John F. Brandt
Henry McDermott, 942 Grover street.	James Flaherty 411 Landis
John Duringer,	F. L. Sauerwein
Alf. R. Clark,	J. Williams, 1028 Filbert
M. Foley, Pottstown.	T. Pendergast, Pottst'wn
Wm. Morris, Sydney st.	M. McCusker, 3 Sydney
J. Barker, 412 Gerker st.	J. Simons, 418 Gerker st
Edward Farrell, 922 Reed street (rear).	John Farrell Thirteenth and Oxford
Geo. C. Platt, 2023 Hampton street.	James Winters 2029 Hampton street
M. Mahon, Del. co.	Jas. McCarren, Del co
Chas. McLaughlin, Tenth and Christian.	James Hagan 912 Christian street
M. Kinney, 330 Monroe.	do
J. McKay, 30 Mead st.	J. Flaherty, 411 Landis
Bern'd Muiholland, Montgomery co.	John F. Brandt 210 Pine street
Terrence McGuigan, 23d and Pine streets.	H Riddell, 509 S. 22d st
Owen Campbell, 1132 Hewson street.	John Hoosap
David Rauscher, 1445 Savery street.	William L. Bacher 1749 N. Third street
J. Miller, 975 Lawrence	J Fisher, 1124 Hope st
G Fox, 8 Western av.	C. Genke, 209 N. 15th st
T. Murphy, 2 Elliott pl.	G. Evans, 315 Monroe st
Henry Bossinger, 125 Callowhill street.	A. Stahl, 459 St. John st
W. O'Neill, Orchard st.	John O'Neill
John E Laufer,	John Duross
Thomas McCullough, 1923 Naudain.	B. Boyle, 1912 Naudain st

Total for October 5.....100

Naturalized Tuesday, October 6.

Charles Durnig, 254 S. Twenty-fourth.	John Williams 1028 Filbert street
Patrick Reilly, Beach and Palmer sts	William Hughes 731 S. Front street
Henry Kain, 2404 Pine street.	Patrick Campbell 408 S. Twenty-third st
Patrick W. McBride, 2113 Christian street.	Thomas J. Murphy 1930 Earl street
Michael Cavanaugh,	John Wahalen
Charles Gallagher, Montgomery county.	Joseph Stewart 212 S. Front street
Michael Grenswald, Montgomery county.	do do
William Kribland, rear 1215 Howard st.	John Green do
Gott, Kurtz, 153 Brown.	F. Kurtz, 254 N. Fifth st
Michael Foody, 1222 E York street.	John McGovern 1012 Richmond street
Patrick Mehan, Montgomery county.	D. Brennan 431 Walnut street
J. Devereaux	James Boyle
Thos. Lewis, 1207 Potts.	W. Steinauer, 1210 Potts
Timothy Hanson, 928 Beach street.	John Brogan 924 Poplar street
Charles McMahon,	C. Vanzant, Attleboro
John Steward, 1524 N. 22d street.	Thos. Cronin, 23 bel. Ridge avenue
John Steel, 100 South.	F. Strobie, 131 Lombard
Berd Hans, 824 South.	S. Bendig, 826 South st
Jas. Falbey, 509 S. 3d.	Jas. Ryan, 509 S. 3d st
Jas. Haggerty, Montgomery co.	John Williams, Montgomery county
John J. Shantz, 1738 South st.	Dennis McCullum, 2017 Evergreen street
Jos. Table, 1225 N. 4th.	F. McBride, 1221 N. 4th
Pat. Mahan,	M. Dunn, 207 S. Front st
Herman Heppe,	Alphonse Cutaia
Jas. Hughes, 6th and Bentley st.	James McGlinsey 11th and Wash. av.
Thos. J. Roach, 237 Washington av.	F. Fritz, 45 S. Ninth st
J. Murphy, 518 Bedford.	C. Dunn, 1018 Filbert,
J. Ferguson, 408 S. 16th	R. Keenan, 504 S. 16th
H. Boyle, 597 Chippewa	J. Donlin, 501 Chippewa
David S. Jackson, 1709 South street.	Thomas Lewis, 1709 South street.
Charles O Neil, 1548 Cadwalader st.	Charles McGrath, 1707 Howard street
James Kegley, 2615 South street.	John Donlin, 501 Chippewa street.
Autone Miller,	John Meir
Patrick Goodwin, 1617 Shamrock street.	James Keegan 1025 Portland street.
Edward O'Neill,	Patrick O'Neill
George Prinzing,	Andrew Ebert
James Gallen, 8 Nevenimus st.	John Connor, 51 Christian street
Alexander Hammill, Montgomery co.	James Casey Somerset street.
Charles Ebel, Germantown av.	Jacob Fees 235 Brown street
Thomas Clark, Del. co.	John Gillespie, Del. co
Richard Finnagan, 1849 Howard street.	Michael Walsh 1719 Fitler street
George Slamm, 1236 Frankford road.	William Smith 1219 Frankford road
John Dempsey, Bustleton.	Christian Snyder Bustleton
Godf'd Kohl, Linden st.	Jacob Gross, 931 Noble
John Truete,	George D. Shiller
William Carney, 174 N. Sixth st.	Simon Kilmiss 1300 Front street
Charles McIntyre, 6 Western av.	Michael Carr 902 Vanilla street
James Starrs, 3700 Walnut st.	John Moore 3809 Darby road
William Fritch.	Carl Mulke
Peter Christy, 1126 Christian street.	Thomas White 1127 Federal street
J. Wessaw, Bucks co.	E. C. Kinstrey, Bucks co
John Oehler, 720 New Market st.	John Eberwein 722 New Market st
William Stevenson, 2236 Manning street.	John McGovern 31st and Chesnut st
C. Riley, Montg'ry co.	J. Casey, Somerset st
John Langan, 1234 E. York street.	John McGovern 1012 Richmond street
M. Albright, Opal st.	J. Franz, Olive street
Robert Carr, Port Richmond.	Joseph McCulligan Port Richmond
James Stewart, 2321 Jefferson street.	Thomas Cronin 25th and Ridge ave
Terfels Aguiro, Eighth and Spruce.	Antonio Palacios 822 Walnut street
John Miller, 975 Lawrence street.	James Stewart 212 S. Front street
Dennis O'Brien, Montgomery co.	do do
James Meanling 2219 Pine street.	Michael McCallion 2137 Lombard street
Edward Murray, Chester county.	John Draw, 1919 Filbert
Peter Smith, 128 South street.	Abraham Bear 730 South street
Daniel McGarigle, 1801 Rhodes street.	Patrick Campbell 1914 Buttonwood
George Rebman,	John Kreeve
Edward Dougherty,	Frans Kerrigan
Henry Krieg,	Paul Muller
Henry Riley, Delaware county.	F. Worrilows Delaware county
Thomas Benahan, 1631 Shippen.	George Johnson 1622 Christian
Jacob Bellem, 324 N. Thirteenth.	Philip Bellem 324 N. Thirteenth st
James McFarland, 2238 Wood.	John Woods, 523 N. 23d
Patrick Sweeney, Casper Fan, 1707 N. Seventh st.	Matthew Sullivan John Scherolem 1646 N. Seventh st
John Haley, Pottstown.	Thomas H. Morrison, 1118 Poplar
John Hirsherman,	Frederick Reigraf 1764 N. Third street.
Michael Lavelle, 708 Bedford effect.	Patrick McDonough 905 Bedford street
Thomas McIntyre, Hestonville.	James McIntyre Falls road
Geo. Flinn, 120 Catharine street.	John O'Grady 117 Lombard street
Isadore Reis, 1223 N. Fourth street.	Jacob Repertuss 2028 Sepviva street

Name.	Voucher.
Christian Heumach,	Fred. Muisee 700 Belgrade street
Geo. Ulrich, 1233 Palmer street.	Lewis Luding 493 N. Third street
Edward Tracey, 1622 Cobart stree'.	John Morrissy 1545 Cobart street
Daniel Ferry, 3 Courtland place.	Antuony Campbell Front and Peg stree's
William Mealey, 1250 Richmond st.	John McGowan Chesnut and 31st sts
Mathew Fogarty, Montgomery co.	James Casey 1407 Somerset street
Stephen Barthetly,	John Ford
Charles McGinnis, 830 Cherry street.	Michael Tarpey 1753 S. Twelfth st
John Conner,	John Jeffries 606 Belgrade street
Robinson Scholey,	Charles R. Scholey
James Ferry, 1515 N. Sixth street.	William Leonard 615 S. Sixth street
Henry Steinmetz, 1313 Race street.	Henry Nesper 212 N. Juniper street
Richard Adair,	Charles Kelly 1213 Market street
Patrick McCarty,	J. C. Smith
William McCluskey, 1516 Cadwalader st	John McElhone 1524 Cadwalader street
James Harvey, 3700 Warren street	John Moore 3809 Darby road
John Daynou, 1624 Bedford street	George Johnson 1622 Christian street
James Sweeney, 1113 Somerset street	Thomas Mulvihill 1405 Salmon street
Patrick Burns, 912 S. Front street	John Thompson 715 Carpenter street
Stephen McDourm, 1219 Poplar street.	Henry McLaughlin 1216 Fitzwater street
Patrick McCluskey, Chester county.	Charles Heron 1517 Somer street
Patrick Agan, Montgomery county.	John Ford, Montgomery county
Alfred Clarke, 538 Pine.	Arthur Clark, 538 Pine
John Burns, 524 North street.	Edward Fitzpatrick 1231 Brown street
Thomas Kirkham,	John P. Bray
Frederick Foell, Nicetown,	Jacob Hummell S. cor. Front and South
Timothy Linahan, 23d and Market sts.	Arthur Kelly 2302 Market street
Bard Hamill, 2013 N. Fifth street.	Charles McGrath 1707 Howard street
James Kerney, 193 Oak street.	Samuel F. Kelley 4401 Main street
Frederick Moore, rear of 817 Duane st.	John Eagle 603 St. John street
Hugh McKeever, 22d and Market sts.	George Johnson 1622 Christian street
Patrick F. Carthy, 1906 S. Ninth street.	Francis Piemmilo 1150 S. Seventh street
James McLaughlin, 1895 Barker street.	Charles Moran, 1895 Barker street
Paul Andrews, 404 Lynn street.	Thomas Lyons, No. 11 N. Tenth street
James Downs, Chester county.	Henry E. Cornog Chester
M. Fritz, 604 Christian.	Charles Volgisberger 1208 S. Sixth street
Patrick McMullin, 406 Monroe street.	C. McGinnis, 830 Cherry
Patrick Mahan,	M. Dunn, 143 Catharine
James McGlevin,	James Paradin
John Kute,	J. Cunningham, 301 S. 6th
Bernard Kelly,	George Hagan
Matthew McNally, Montgomery county.	John Ford Montgomery county
James B. Edwards,	James Brown
G. Veyer, 93 Moore st.	Jacob Laubaugrepp Front and Moore sts
L. Daley, 211 Christian	T. Donaghy, 611 South st
J. Deer, 1021 Master st	Peter Reim
John Kelley, Montgomery county.	J. Casey, 413 Catharine
David Kennedy,	John J Brent
W. Welch,	do
M. Neulty, 1156 E. York street.	John McGovern 1012 Richmond street
Julius Lapalme,	Serrelle Chiquoine 336 Clark street
Peter Young, Montgomery co.	John Linderman Montgomery co
Frans Gavan,	Martin Keating 1247 Wood street
John Mullin, 1422 Edgemont st.	Patrick Gill 1422 Edgmont street
John Flynn, Rear 706 N. Front st.	Patrick Carroll 139 Otis street
Charles Quigley, Thomas Sheldon, 504 Everett street.	Michael Larkey Walter Clausen, 118 Poplar street
J. J. Mosel, 712 Shippen	Geo. Moser, 742 Shippen
J Hurley,	Edmund O'Day Rear 117 Edward st
John Mealy, 735 Bedford street.	Michael Moran 616 S. Ninth street
Henry Rhode, German, bet. 4th & 5th.	Abraham Baer 730 South street
James McKearnan,	Rich'd Evans, Chester
Hugh Lafferty, 223 Simes street.	James Hannan 19th and Barker sts
M. Straub, 524 Richmond street.	Charles Stutzier 1613 Vienna street
Patrick Kane, Montgomery county.	John Williams Montgomery county
Thomas Carroll, 1226 Samon street.	John McGovern 1012 Richmond street
P. Ryan, 1510 Carlis.	J. F. Brant 210, Pine st

Total for October 6.....147

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Work Still Needed.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

An immense majority of the American people prefer and mean to have General Grant for their next President. Mr. Lincoln, in 1864, had about 400,000 majority on the popular vote; General Grant's will exceed that if the entire legal vote is polled, and that only. His opponents know that he is the people's choice, and they are working desperately to defeat that choice by illegal naturalization and illegal votes.

We are holding many Grant meetings—most of them very large ones. We are making converts from the better portion of our adversaries; and these are most welcome, but they are not essential. What we need is simply to poll our own legal vote and prevent the polling of illegal votes against us. And this may be hindered rather than helped by holding great mass meetings. It is not the work still needed, though it may possibly incite to having that work promptly and thoroughly done.

Reader! is there a Grant Club in your township, with an organization that reaches every corner thereof? If not, we entreat you to see that one is organized within the next forty-eight hours. Call a meeting yourself, if no one else will unite in calling it, and wait personally on your Republican neighbors, and urge them to attend it. Don't let an hour be lost, but get a Grant Club organized and at work immediately.

In the more common case, that you have a club already in working order, be entreated to send at once a deputation therefrom to any and every township in your county that has no club organized, and get one set in motion forthwith. Lose not a day till you know that this duty is performed.

Please comprehend that the first duty of a club is to make a complete alphabetical list of all the legal voters in the township (or ward), with a separate list of those who may possibly claim the right of suffrage. If you have not already done this, let the members of the club residing in each school district (or block, if in a city) make up a list of the men who reside in that district, classifying them into legal voters and others. Condense these district or block returns into one for each election district, and you are ready to go ahead.

Now appoint a captain for each school district (or block)—a young, active, zealous, popular Republican—whose duty it shall be to see that every legal voter in that district is duly registered (if in a State where registration is required), and that no name which is not that of a legal voter is placed on the registry of that district unless in defiance of his most strenuous protest. If any names shall be placed on the registry of persons not really entitled to vote, let no lawful effort be spared to preclude voting on any of those names.

Let the captain (or whatever he may be called) of each election district choose a lieutenant (or alternate), who shall be pledged to aid the former in his proper work and replace him in case of sickness or other disability.

Let both these be pledged to have every Grant voter in their district at the polls on the morning of election day—early, if possible; before noon at the latest. Let each be previously supplied with ballots, so that he may vote directly on reaching the poll.

—Have fearless challengers at every poll who know who are and who are not legal voters, and whose knowledge of persons is so extensive and general that no vote can be polled by one man in the name of another. False personation—men voting on registered names which are not theirs—is one of the commonest frauds—repeating or double voting is often facilitated by it. Look sharp!

Men and brethren, work!

Mexico and America.

From the N. Y. Times.

The leading British journals join the French in urging the United States to enter Mexico forthwith, and there set up a stable government. Indeed, the late rumors (ought we not rather to say the late "feeler?") that something of this sort was contemplated, a *quid pro quo*, whereby so much "protection" would be exchanged for so much annexation—instead of awakening any suspicion or any sarcasm, has been hailed by transatlantic journalists with very remarkable favor. "This must be the ultimate solution of the problem," says the London *Times*, adding that it is simply a dilemma, for the Mexicans, between intervention and anarchy.

On the whole, therefore, we may conclude that at least the European "Barkis is willin'"—not only because it would do no good for the European Barkis to be anything else, but from a genuine belief in the wisdom of the proposed Mexican policy. "There could be nothing better for the Mexicans or for the world," says the *Times*, very strongly, "than that the country should be absorbed in the American Union." This is putting the matter quite as boldly as the extremest friend of "manifest destiny" here would venture to do. Columbia must seem to be playing the part of a coy damsel, hesitating to advance toward the dusky suitor in the Gulf, while her European sisterhood urge her to hestate no longer.

Until the Presidential canvass is over, we shall have few thoughts for aught else. But Mexico must soon come to the foreground as a great international subject of discussion. We stand to Mexico in a different relation in the world's view, from that which we figure to ourselves. We write, in diplomatic documents and elsewhere, and so does Mexico, of "the sister Republics," but European Governments and peoples consider the relation rather that of guardian and ward. The truth is that in national economy as in domestic, there is no right without a correlative duty, no privilege without a responsibility; and our expulsion of the French from Mexico was accepted by European observers as a token of the voluntary assumption of those duties toward that country which we refused to let France undertake to perform. Now it is doubtful whether the American people, as a whole, understood their action precisely in this light. The Mexican problem supervened upon the outbreak of the Southern question, the negotiations were carried on side by side with the latter, and with the end of the war ended Maximilian's dynasty. Hence, probably, there was not a definite solution of the whole Mexican difficulty in the popular mind, but rather a fixed purpose *first* to drive out the Austrian Archduke and his subsidized bayonets—then, the rest would follow.

But in Europe it was instantly taken for granted that in overthrowing Maximilian we would establish Juarez, or somebody else—anybody, in fact, whom we should choose. It was supposed that we drove the French poacher off the manor because we proposed to trespass ourselves. Hence it is that, so far from satirizing the schmes of "protection" and annexation, now dimly rumored, and contrasting them with our jealousy of Mexico's integrity when it was French protection that menaced it, the European critics regard this as the natural corollary of our action during the war.

And they are satisfied, too, with this solution. "The Mexicans," says the *Times*, "are incapable of self-government," and it adds, "our own interest can only lie in the restoration of Mexico to the condition of a civilized State," and that "there is no power whose arm for this purpose is so strong as that of America." We are confident that public opinion has not yet ripened to this point in America—and certainly it has not in Mexico, whose wishes on this subject, however, seem to be regarded as entirely irrelevant by the European commentators. However, with the clearing of the Presidential field, Mexico will enter the theatre as a prominent figure; nor will it long be possible for America to refrain from taking decided steps to solve the Mexican problem.

The Germans.

From the National Intelligencer.

The adoption by the radicals of odious sumptuary laws in States where they had overwhelming power, and were therefore deaf, dumb, and blind to all remonstrance from so quiet and unobtrusive men as is the German population, has gone far to detach large masses of them from an unnatural alliance with a party that, in reality, was their hateful oppressors in what related to their social life. An eminent publicist has said that men are less solicitous concerning their political status than of their property; and less of either, or both of those, than of their habits and customs.

The leaders of the radical party in many States so offended the Germans in the respect last named that they were compelled not only to repeal or modify their existing sumptuary laws, but also to cease menace of still worse ones. Even Mr. Charles Sumner had to come out and advocate the drinking of German wines. And our own Mayor Bowen was obliged to promise the Germans that he would not interfere with the sale of the beverages (wine, beer, cordials, and, as to that matter, brandy, etc.) peculiar to them, and to be had usually on Sabbath days at gardens and public houses. Outside of the great questions now at issue between parties concerning civil liberty in its various aspects, for which the Germans, as a body, in other days were the most strenuous advocates, the question sternly arises whether the radicals, if again entrusted with the reins of government, will not find in the fact of the vast strength of their position, all things considered, a warrant for reimposing the sumptuary laws.

The radicals boast that if they carry the present Presidential election they have the foundation stones laid for forty years of supremacy. The abomination of desolation which would be the national character during that period, and at the end of it, may be imagined by the great strides in political crime of that party in less than forty months (not years) of the past, by a usurping, revolutionary, venal, mercenary, and corrupt Con-Congress.

We believe the German mind is profoundly moved by the hideous aspect of public affairs in general, as well as in the respect of the particular dangers of a renewal of the wretched sumptuary laws from whose galling oppression in the social life they have barely escaped by the undoubted influence and acts of the Democracy.

This idea seems to be taking practical force and effect, from the fact of the vast number of Germans (estimated at 17,000) which formed so notable a portion of the vast procession on the occasion of the recent Democratic demonstration for Seymour and Blair, and for Hoffman, in the great central city of the continent. We yesterday published an account of a large German gathering in Iowa, and of one particularly striking and important, on account of its numbers and the powerful influence of the speakers, recently held in the city of Milwaukee, in Wisconsin. These premonitions of German action at the polls are certainly very encouraging.

Grant in Galena.

From the N. Y. World.

From a letter to the *Indépendance Belge* we derive more information about General Grant and his political opinions than we have been able to get from him, or from any of the journals who support him, since the commencement of the campaign. We are informed that the General of the Armies inhabits a pretty cottage in Galena, "planted upon an eminence, and above it floats the starry banner." In this delightful retreat the General confesses that he is "getting lazy;" that he loves the country life; that he appreciates the charms of country air; that he would like always to be far away from cities; that he reads the *World*, probably in preference to the *Tribune*, *Independent*, and other journals which call him a drunkard; and that he confidently expects to be next President of the United States. According to this correspondent, General Grant is only taking a little holiday before he becomes "a prisoner in Washington during four long years, to date from March next." Poor fellow! should he chance to be elected he clearly foresees his fate. He is to be a "prisoner," tied hand and foot, and, above all, tongue-tied, while Butler, Wade, Wendell Phillips, Kelley, Forney, and others of that sort administer the Government. Politically the General has expressed the opinion that there is no danger at the South of a war of races, which is exactly opposite to the opinion he expressed to Senator Doolittle in 1865, that if negro suffrage was forced upon the South a war of races was inevitable. Otherwise, since the Chicago Convention, and since he confessed that he "was never an abolitionist" and that he *was* a "Douglas Democrat," the General has learned a few poll-parrot catch and cant phrases about "passionate Southerners" and "Northern Copperheads," which he introduced into a little political speech, the longest, however, which has been attributed to him. As a public orator, when General Grant gets beyond "Good night," and "I am much obliged to you," he is considerably beyond his depth; but his public announcement that he is quite sure of succeeding to the next Presidency will be at least consoling to the *Tribune*, which expresses the gravest doubts on that very point. Grant's farewell to the correspondent—"I'll see you again in Washington"—irresistibly brings to mind a little failing of the late General Scott, who had a weakness for inviting people at some indefinite future time to call on him "at the White House." At last he had an opportunity to try for a residence in that building, and, though he and the *Tribune* and the *Herald* all predicted his election, he carried only four States.

The Ghost of Revolution.

From the N. Y. World.

The radicals are making precious little by their misrepresentations of the "war and revolution programme" falsely attributed to General Blair. In every speech which that gallant soldier makes he exposes with new cogency the brazen effrontery of the radicals, who have already revolutionized the Constitution out of existence in ten States of the Union, and with a military despotism have laid the foundations of a negro supremacy from the centre to the verge of the republic.

Nobody believes in the ghost of revolution which the radicals labor in vain to conjure up. Even capital, proverbially timid, finds its eyeballs quite unseared by the horrid vision.

Meanwhile, the revolution already actually wrought in the structure of the Government by the Congressional usurpations of Executive power, by Congressional gagging of the Judiciary, by the overthrow of Republican self-government among eight millions of people, greatens hourly in all men's eyes.

Look Out for Frauds.

From the N. Y. World.

We warn our friends in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana against the frauds which the radicals hope to perpetrate next Tuesday. Last week, at an expense of fully $200,000, they imported a lot of bogus "Boys in Blue" into Philadelphia, designing to retain enough of them to counteract the handsome Democratic majority which that city is expected to give on the 13th inst. This game was blocked by the vigilance of the Democratic committee. Foiled at this point, the radicals made wholesale charges of frauds in naturalization, and secured the arrest of one man on a charge of having on his person forged naturalization blanks. An examination revealed the fact that the man on whom the papers was found was drunk; that he had no such papers before he fell under the influence of liquor, whence it was clear that the blanks were put in his pocket after his arrest for drunkenness, and when he was not sober. What the radicals will attempt next is known only to themselves. But the Democrats must not relax their vigilance until the polls close on election day; indeed, we know they will not.

Private advices from Ohio and Indiana inform us that in those States the radicals are making strenuous exertions to win by the corrupt use of money and colonization of voters. Within a few days $300,000 were sent to Indiana by Eastern radicals; for what purposes one is at a loss to divine. Our friends in these States must be on their guard lest they be cheated of the honest fruits of their labors during the past six months.

It is plain that the radicals are alarmed at their prospects. If they felt sure of carrying the States already named, we do them the justice to believe that they would not resort to foul means to obtain by what fair means may elude their grasp. But watch them, friends!

What the North Dreads.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

In his letter to Wade Hampton and others, accepting an invitation to address "ten thousand people" at Columbia, S. C., John Quincy Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, writes:—

"The interest and, I doubt not, the convictions of the dominant party will prevent any dispassionate consideration of your case until after the election. It is declared and, I fear, it is widely believed, that the spirit of secession still fires the Southern heart, and works through the Democratic party. A mass of honest men are taught and believe that the success of that party means the political re-establishment of the genius of revolt, and the elevation to power of the Southern leaders in the late war.

* * * * * * *

"If the Democratic party is defeated in their canvass, it is because the people fear its success would jeopardize the substantial results of the war.

* * * * * * *

"These fears mingle largely in the canvass, and will exert a strong influence in the result."

Mr. Adams here hits the nail on the head exactly. The supporters of the Union dread the election of Seymour and Blair because they are irrevocably pledged by their platform, backers, and mouthpieces to a renewal of the turmoil and bloodshed from which we have just escaped. They believe that the leaders of the Southern Rebellion have become the leaders of the Democratic party; that whereas in 1860 they divided the party to secure secession and revolution, they have now united it for the same purpose. They believe that "the spirit of secession still fires the Southern heart," and permeates the Democratic organization.

Neither is it impossible to escape these conclusions. The whole tone, temper, and conduct of these party leaders during the past four months can admit of no other construction. When the more cautious and far-seeing endeavored to run the party into a conservative groove at the National Convention, they were ignored, while those who endeavored to occupy progressive ground were unceremoniously shoveled under. Hampton, Forrest, Vance, *et al.*, obtained complete control of the Convention. They dictated the platform and candidates, and, fresh from the committee room, proceeded South to inform the unrepentant Rebels that the ends for which they fought were to be secured. From that day to this the air has been filled with the mutterings of revolution. Taking their cue from Blair's Brodhead letter, Democratic orators and mouthpieces, North as well as South, have boldly proclaimed that, in the event of success, they purposed to tear Congressional laws into shreds, and disperse Congress and the Congressional "usurpations" at the South with the bayonet. The people thus clearly perceive that with Seymour and Blair as President and Vice-President, another era of anarchy and discord would be forthwith inaugurated. In the outrages which are now being perpetrated all over the late Confederacy, they have a foretaste of what would follow the success of the Democratic party. And it is because of this that they are now rallying with such unanimity and determination to the support of Grant, who declares "let us have peace." We have in this dread an explanation of the fact that General Dix and all other leading Democrats who did not sympathize with the Rebellion are declaring for Grant regardless of party ties. It explains why it is that the Democratic rank and file are deserting in shoals to the Republican party.

The Southern Carnival of Murder.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There are unfailing tests whereby any one who honestly seeks may know who are responsible for the wholesale butcheries continually taking place at the South. Here are some of them:—

I. In Brooklyn, a few years ago, some scores of unoffending blacks were set upon, beaten, mangled, and some of them nearly killed, while they all narrowly escaped burning to death, at the hands of the present supporters of Seymour and Blair. They were not claiming the right of suffrage, nor anything else but the privilege of peaceably earning their living in a tobacco factory.

II. In July, 1863, the Colored Orphan Asylum in this city was burned to the ground by a vast mob of Democratic sympathizers with the slaveholding, negro-despising oligarchy which miscalls itself "the South;" while every black who could be found, whether at home or in the streets, was hunted like a wild beast, and, if caught, mangled or murdered. One, at least, was roasted as he hung, after he had been caught and choked to death. Not one of them was even suspected of any other offense than his color.

III. In the winter of 1862-3, seeing a stout young man in a country store near this city, who was rigged out with gun, powder-horn, shot-pouch, etc., for a hunting excursion, the writer casually said to him, "If I liked to shoot, I would go down to Virginia." "Oh," he responded, "if *I* were going to Virginia to shoot, I wouldn't shoot white men; I should shoot niggers." For what reason he would shoot them, he did not indicate; nor was it necessary that he should.

IV. When Andrew Johnson was pressed to favor impartial suffrage, before his apostacy had become unequivocal, he responded, "If the blacks are enfranchised, there will be a war of races," or "they will be killed." He never dreamed that *they* would seek to kill any one because of their enfranchisement; he meant that the whites would kill them if they were allowed to vote.

V. In no single instance of recent collision between armed or partially armed parties at the South have the blacks failed to be by far the heavier sufferers. If they planned and instigated these wholesale butcheries they would evidently manage to be sometimes the stronger, better armed party.

VI. The spirit and language of the Rebel or Democratic press through most of the South continually implies that the blacks deserve killing for presuming to vote for Grant and Colfax. The speeches of Howell Cobb, Toombs, B. H. Hill, Wade Hampton, etc., imply that they have no right thus to vote—that they wrong their white neighbors by seeking to do so. Even Hill's last cautious letter asserts that Seymour's election will be understood as deciding that the new State governments are not established; in other words, that the blacks have no right to vote.

Men and brethren! consider!

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER.

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,

Carolina Flooring, all grades,

White Pine Boards, all qualities,

Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA R. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1 13

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthp

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 22m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

8 27 1mp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street. 11 3

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer. Just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,

NEW ENGRAVINGS,

NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,

NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,

LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

9 16 FREE GALLERY.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class Board. Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders. Reference required. 9 11

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, No. 404 RACE Street. 8 3

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CAN

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Mr. Gladstone has issued an address to the electors of South Lancashire. After reviewing the progress of reform in England, he proceeds to criticise the course of government, especially condemning the increased estimates in regard to Ireland. He says the true policy would be to make the law the friend of the Irish people. He repudiates the proposition for general endowment of the churches in Ireland, and says the case against the Established Church is aggravated by the fact that it is the church of the rich. The arguments in favor of its continuance are a satire on misapplied funds. The Established Church is a mark of past oppression. Disestablishment will give the clergy of that Church more scope. The interests of the Irish people must be applied to public and social works, and not to religious establishments. Mr. Gladstone closed with an appeal to the voters of South Lancashire to support the only just policy that England can pursue.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Newmarket races closed to-day. The Newmarket Derby was won by Seesaw, beating Typhœus and Samson. The Pendergast stakes were won by Wild Oats.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The Provisional Junta has made a declaration in favor of civil and religious liberty. It is received with enthusiasm, and extensive popular demonstrations have been made in Madrid in favor of religious toleration. Large numbers of workmen are idle in consequence of political agitation. The Provisional Junta assures them that work will soon be provided for all who want it.

A rumor is current that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have been allowed to re-enter Spain.

Much excitement has been created in Catalonia by the reform in the customs tariff.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The Cubans in this city demand that their island be represented at the deliberations of the Provisional Junta.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Papal corvette Concezione has been ordered to Marseilles to take on board the Queen of Spain.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treaties.

The Senate adjourned without acting upon the treaty so promptly ratified by Denmark for the cession to the United States of the island of St. Thomas. The limitation for the ratification having expired, the President in September last proposed to the Danish government that the period of the ratification of the United States should be enlarged one year, in order that the Senate might be afforded time to act. The cable telegram relative to the postponement of the cession is by the State Department understood to mean that Denmark has accepted the President's proposition.

There is a rumor about the White House, which lacks confirmation, that Mr. Reverdy Johnson has signed a naturalization treaty between the United States and Great Britain. However this fact may be, there is every reason to believe that it is a measure upon which the two governments are now diligently engaged.

Foreign Consuls.

The President has recognized the following named Foreign Consular officers:

Jose Maria Munroe, Consul General of Bolivia in New York; J. W. Currier, Consul General of the Dominican Republic, at New York; Ricardo Rivas, Consul General of the United States of Colombia, to reside in New York; Carl Adolf Gottlieb Adae, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Baden, at Cincinnati; Jaco P. Dobreu, Vice Consul of Portugal, at Springfield, Illinois; M. B. De Henriques, Vice Consul of Portugal, at Boston, Mass.; Christian Bors, Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, at New York, and John F. Tucker, Vice Consul of Portugal, at New Bedford, Mass.

Revenue Officers.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made the following appointments of internal revenue officers:

Storekeepers—B. F. Urwiler, 3d district of Pennsylvania; J. A. February, 2d district of Pennsylvania; W. K. Potts, 23d district of Pennsylvania.

The Navy Department.

The following orders are issued at the Navy Department:

Lieut. Commander George B. White is ordered to the receiving-ship Vandalia.

Ensign Louis W. Hansel is ordered to the receiving-ship New Hampshire.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Leonard Fraily is ordered to the naval station at Mound City.

Commander J. S. Skerrett is relieved from command of the Portsmouth, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Commander Lewis Hernliff is relieved from the Portsmouth, and ordered to the receiving-ship Independence.

Paymaster G. D. F. Barton is ordered from the Portsmouth to settle his accounts.

Commander J. R. Gilless is placed on waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns John Brown and John Dennet, and acting Second Assistant Engineer A. N. Gilmore have been mustered out of the service.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Oct. 9.—General Meade has issued General Order No. 27, which distributes the forces under his command so as to preserve order. The order says: "Whereas, It is made the duty of the military to preserve peace at the polls in any State; and whereas, this duty has become more imperative from the existing political excitement in the public mind of this department. It is therefore ordered:

[Here follows the distribution of troops and instructions to district commanders.]

First. Commanders are to act in subordination to the civil authorities; they are to exercise discretion, unbiassed by political or other prejudices. Their object should be to uphold law and order. They must be satisfied that such is the object of the civil officer in calling on them for aid, and must, in all cases where time will permit, apply for instructions to superior authority, but they must at all hazards preserve the peace. Post commanders on being notified of the proposed holding of political meetings may send an officer or a detachment of men to see that peace is preserved.

To the people of the State the Major General commanding appeals that they will co-operate with him in preserving peace and avoiding riot and bloodshed. He urges the abstaining from incendiary appeals; closing of liquor shops on days of political meetings and of election, and the abstaining from carrying arms. If there are disputed points of law, let them be referred to the courts.

The Major General makes known that so far as he has the power he will not permit the peace to be broken, and that he will not be restrained by technicalities of laws made when the present anomalous condition of affairs was not anticipated.

The Governor also issued a proclamation, saying that whereas many lawless acts have occurred whereby the lives and property of citizens have been destroyed, the right of free speech impaired, the performance of the duties of offices to which citizens have been elected denied, the lives of citizens so threatened as to cause them to abandon their homes and property:

Therefore I, Rufus B. Bullock, Governor of Georgia, issue this proclamation, commanding said Sheriff, and every other civil officer in this State, to see that the lives and property of all citizens and the peace of the community are preserved, and that all persons are protected in the exercise of their civil and political rights; and charge upon every person that they render prompt obedience to the Sheriff, and that they demand from said officers protection when threatened or disturbed in person or property, or denied political or civil rights, and that, failing to receive such protection, they are to report the facts to this Department.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Horace Greeley was nominated for Congress to-night from the Fifth Congressional District.

Coroner Rollins held an inquest this evening, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the body of the late Howell Cobb. A verdict was found that death resulted from apoplexy. The remains will be sent to Georgia to-morrow.

At half-past ten o'clock this morning Howell Cobb, of Georgia, dropped dead in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—In the Episcopal Convention to-day the Committee on Dioceses reported in favor of the admission of the Diocese of Nebraska, and the entire day was spent in discussing the admission, many deputies objecting on the ground that in their constitution they called the convention a council. During the discussion a sensation was caused by the reception of a message from the House of Bishops, that that body had adopted a resolution that Nebraska be admitted in the General Convention of the Church in the United States.

The National Unitarian Conference concluded its session to-day. T. D. Eliot was re-elected President. A subscription of $2500 was raised for the Indian Mission. Rev. Dr. Bellows, by invitation, delivered an address reciting his experience during his recent European tour. In conclusion he offered resolutions to consider the expediency of establishing a Missionary Church in Paris, and cultivating close relations with the English Unitarians, which were adopted. Rev. Dr. Osgood also addressed the Convention, proposing to found a Unitarian paper. After passing various resolutions the Convention adjourned sine die.

LOUISIANA.

Report of the Committee on the Peace and Good Order of the State—Lawlessness and Crime Unparalleled.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—The joint committee of the General Assembly appointed to investigate the peace and good order of the State, Hon. Hugh J. Campbell, chairman, report that within a short period 204 Unionists have been killed; 51 were shot, and 143 otherwise maltreated, making a total of 398. The report states that they have examined personally 141 witnesses, have received 81 letters from various responsible and reputable citizens, and have taken 350 copies of affidavits from the originals in the possession of the Senate and House Committees on Elections and Returns. Your committee are of the belief that not one tittle of the murders and outrages actually committed during the time embraced in our examination appears in the present report, owing to the shortness of the time given and the other causes above set forth. Your committee have reason to believe that if adequate time is given to take even such testimony as may be offered to them without search for it, from different parts of the State, the facts will disclose a state of lawlessness, terrorism, and crime that is unparalleled in any civilized country, and disgraceful to the age in which we live and to the Carisdian character which we profess. Humanity sickens at the contemplation of a bigotry so ferocious and a hate so remorseless, founded solely on political differences, and having for its impelling motive not resistance to oppression, but an unholy desire to coerce the sentiments and actions of others, and a blind feeling of rage and vengeance toward those whom they cannot cow nor silence. It is the mature conclusion of your committee, founded on the testimony before them, that the state of lawlessness and unpunished crime prevalent in this State is chargeable not alone to the desperate and infamous characters who are the immediate agents, but to the apathy and silent connivance of that large and respectable class of the people of the State who, while they would scorn personally to commit any of those violent acts, if they do not actually sympathize with their perpetrators at least refrain studiously from any efforts to restrain or bring them to justice, and are therefore justly liable to the indictment of the peace-loving portion of the community for the offense of permitting such miscreants to roam at large unpunished.—*Press.*

Political.

DETROIT, Oct. 9.—The "Tanners" are parading the streets with torches, transparencies and music. It is thought to be the largest turnout of the campaign.

SCRANTON, Oct. 9.—A Democratic mass meeting was held here to-day. Speeches were made by James E. Fitzgerald, of Boston, and Francis J. Kierman, of Utica. A torchlight procession took place this evening. The procession contained about five thousand people. Speeches were made by Judge Woodward, Mr. Kiernan, Mr. Fitzgerald, Colonel Bennett, and D. Remak, Esq., of Philadelphia.

CARLISLE, Pa., Oct. 9.—One of the largest mass meetings ever held in this place is in progress here to-day. Thousands of the Republicans of Cumberland have assembled. General Hawley, of Connecticut, and Governor Geary have spoken this afternoon. Milton S. Lytle, Esq., of Huntingdon, and Hon. R. Stockett Matthews, of Maryland, are the speakers for this evening.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—A fire at the corner of Samsure and Broadway, last night, destroyed the Franklin House and three adjacent buildings. Five bodies have been recovered from the ruins.

Arizona advices to October 3d say that a party of teamsters attacked a party of friendly Apache Mojave Indians near La Paz, and killed fifteen of them, including Cashco Kohanna, the head chief of the tribe. The outrage will undoubtedly inaugurate another war with the Mojave Indians. It is expected they will retaliate by a general onslaught upon isolated settlers along the river.

Doylestown Fair.

DOYLESTOWN, Oct. 9.—The fourth annual Fair of the Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute closed to-day. Upwards of 50,000 visitors have been in attendance since Tuesday last. The weather being favorable the whole week brought many out that had never attended a fair before. The trotting match to-day between "Polly Ann" and "Fanny Allen" resulted in favor of the former. Time, 2.26¼.

From Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 9.—George W. Stockton, bookkeeper for Gibbon & Brother, was found drowned in Wolf River this afternoon. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

Mollie Everett, colored, who was beaten by her husband, died this afternoon. Her husband was committed.

From Reading.

READING, Oct. 9.—Dr. Frank Seitzinger, who accidentally shot himself while gunning, died this morning. He had many friends in this city and Philadelphia.

Hon. H. N. Bucher Swope addressed a large Republican mass meeting in front of the League House to-night.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 9.—Both Houses have adopted resolutions to adjourn to-morrow, to reassemble on the day preceding the Presidential election. It is understood that the registration cannot be completed in time for the election. No election bill has yet been passed, and the Legislature will probably adjourn without passing one.

Freewill Baptist Conference.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—In the conference to-day no business of importance was transacted, excepting the reception of another body of general Baptists. This evening the anniversary of the Denominational Home Mission was held. The session will continue next week.

From South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 9.—John Quincy Adams was detained at Charlotte by a railway accident, and will reach Columbia to-morrow. Extensive preparations have been made for his reception.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—At Jeffersonville, Indiana, last night, a saloon keeper named Munch was fatally stabbed by a drunkard named Helpin. Munch had refused to sell liquor to Helpin.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICAL.—A meeting of Irishmen in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax, was held last evening at Concert Hall. The hall was crowded, and in the audience were many ladies. Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald presided.

Colonel Fitzgerald, on taking the chair, said that he often wondered why the Irishmen adhered to the Democratic party. He thought that when the Republican party was organized for the support of justice, equality, and humanity, that they would join that party, and he had no doubt that the rank and file of the Democratic party—the Irish portion—are the well-wishers of the Republican party, but they now follow false leaders.

General Mahon, of Boston, was introduced. He said that a few days ago he was astonished to hear that there was in this city no organization of Irish Republicans. The reason that there are no such organizations is because the American people believe that the Irish generally go with the Democratic party. For several years a large portion of the Irish have been with the Republicans. (Applause.) Hence the necessity of forming Republican Associations. The reason that the Irish supported the Democratic party was because in days gone by they could support no other and vote for liberty. He, the speaker, honored the Democratic party in times past. The Democratic party of to-day is not the Democratic party of the past. He had been asked why he supported the republican party. It is very easy to decide how to go in this contest, when he saw those men who had fought us during the war sitting in the New York Convention and nominating Seymour. Never could he support such a man. He knew it was hard to give up a name, but that name now amounts to nothing, and all should support the party which now advocates the old Democratic doctrines. Although this Democratic party has a glorious record, it is in bad hands now—that of Rebels. In very bad hands when they refused to nominate Pennsylvania's favorite son, General Hancock (applause), when they had the power to do so. They wouldn't take anybody that was in favor of the war, not even a civilian. During the war the Democrats cried "Peace!" "Peace!" but now they are crying all over the country, "We will upset the carpet-bag governments and inaugurate civil war." If they do, we will whip them again. (Long continued applause.) The speaker then discussed the financial question at some length, and declared that if the Democratic platform did not mean repudiation, it meant nothing at all. The speaker concluded by urging his hearers to stand by the party which had been right during the war, and had rallied around that good old flag, the Stars and Stripes.

Dr. Bell, the editor of the *Irish Republic*, was then introduced, and said that, as an Irish Republican, he had come to say a few words to the Irishmen of Philadelphia. He thought that the great quest on to be decided was, whether we were to have universal liberty, or are we to have the old tyrannical governments of Europe repeated? or are we to have one enjoying the rights of a feuizen and another denied it? These questions are to be decided, not only for this country, but for the world. (Applause.) America was free, and there are the people of Spain, France, and Ireland who are now only awaiting a chance for liberty. The aristocrats of Europe, who hate America because she is free, are now looking on and awaiting the issue of this contest, and we must show them that we are capable of self-government.

In speaking of slavery, he said that the Irish people, as a mass, were opposed to this peculiar institution, which had been wiped out by the war. The traitors of the South had brought on this war, and it would have been justice to have sold every acre and inch of land of these people and with the proceeds to have paid the haze debt which the Government was obliged to incur. (Applause.) We can now say with truth that the American flag does not wave over a slave. He then cautioned his hearers to be careful in exercising the right to vote, for by voting for Seymour and Blair with such men as Hampton and Semmes, they were voting for a landed aristocracy as bloody and oppressive as it ever was in Ireland.

With reference to General Grant, he said that he was a man who had not broken the oath he took to support the American republic, a man who had not forsaken his country during her hour of trial, a man who flung himself into the contest, a man who faithfully performed the duties of every position in which he was placed, and a man who never knew defeat, so that he can be pronounced the greatest military chieftain on whom the sun of heaven shines. Since that terrible war he has occupied prominent positions, and when he was tried by cunning and treacherous men, he spurned all such bribes and stood true to Congress and the American people.

Speeches were made by several other Irish gentlemen, when the meeting, which was decidedly the most enthusiastic of the campaign, adjourned with cheers for Grant and Colfax.

—The Republican voters of the Eighth Ward assembled in great numbers, last evening, at the corner of Twentieth and Watt streets, between Pine and Lombard, to listen to several preannounced speakers, and to testify by their presence their adherence to the principles of the Republican party and its great standard-bearers, Grant and Colfax. Several houses in the vicinity were brilliantly illuminated, and there was a fine display of fireworks. Speeches were made by Hon. T. J. Colley, Hon. Charles O'Neill, and William Dunlap, Esq.

—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening by the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward, at the corner of Second and Laurel streets. A fine band of music was in attendance, which enlivened the proceedings with several patriotic airs. The dwellings in the neighborhood were brilliantly illuminated, and the greatest interest was manifested by all who were present. Mr. William J. McDonough was called to the chair. Hon. Leonard Meyers was the first speaker. He spoke at length, pleading the cause of the Republican party, and urged upon his hearers the necessity of continued activity. The speaker closed his eloquent address by predicting a glorious victory for the whole ticket on Tuesday next. Addresses were made by D. W. Chambers, Edgar M. Chipman, Esq., and others, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for the whole ticket.

—Last evening the Republican ladies of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth wards had a gala time with flag presentations. Those residing in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards determined they would have a Grant and Colfax flag. When patriotic ladies of Philadelphia say "they will," rest assured they mean it; and no sooner was the determination made than they set about preparing a flag, and a beautiful one they finished. Of course, the gentlemen had to be called to their aid, and they were fortunate in their selection, for who more competent to compliment ladies than Hon. Henry D. Moore, who presided at a fine stand raised at Tenth and Green streets? General Louis Wagner, Colonel William B. Mann, George H. Earl, Esq., and General William F. Small had gratulations towards the ladies for their patriotic movements, and then referred briefly to the grand struggle to aid which the flag was raised. The splendid flag stretches across the street from the private residence of Mr. Lewis Keimer, No. 852 N. Tenth street. In addition to the noble contributions of the flag, the ladies had prepared a very sumptuous entertainment for the speakers and guests, the peculiarity of which was that every single article on the table, from an apple to a ham, had a small American flag in it. The table looked exceedingly pretty, profusely covered as it was with the miniature flags.

The speakers also went to Hutchinson street, above Poplar, where the ladies of the Twentieth ward had a superb flag, and the pleasing duty of complimenting bevies of ladies belonging to adjoining wards was performed with great satisfaction.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET CONTEST.—The Twenty-two yesterday concluded their first inning with the small score of forty-seven runs. The Englishmen went in, and when stumps were drawn were credited with 16 runs and one wicket down. The score was as follows:—

ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Humphrey, c. D. Newhall, b. C. Newhall,	0	b. C. Newhall,	0
Jupp, c. G. Newhall, b. C. Newhall,	27	not out,	4
Smith, c. L. Baird, b. C. Newhall,	34	not out,	8
Griffith, b. C. Newhall,	12		
Rowbotham, c. R. Newhall, b. C. Newhall,	7		
Charlwood, b. C. Newhall,	5		
Tarrant, c. D. Newhall, b. Meade,	2		
Lillywhite, b. C. Newhall,	2		
Pooley, b. Meade,	1		
Freeman, not out,	5		
Willsher, c. Cadwalader, b. C. Newhall,	1		
Byes,	9		
Leg bye,	1		
Wides,	11	Wides,	4
	117		

TWENTY-TWO.

First Innings.			
Morgan, b. Freeman,	1	Grafton, c. Humphrey, b. Willsher,	1
C. Newhall, run out,	0	Wright, b. Freeman,	8
Gibbes, b. Freeman,	2	G. Newhall, c. Humphrey, b. Willsher,	0
Hargraves, c. Willsher, b. Freeman,	7	Rogerson, b. Willsher,	0
Cadwalader, c. Willsher, b. Griffith,	5	Clay, c. Lillywhite, b. Willsher,	0
White, b. Freeman,	0	Young, c. Lillywhite, b. Freeman,	0
Norley, run out,	0	D. Newhall, b. Willsher,	0
Pearson, c. Rowbotham, b. Freeman,	4	Baird, not out,	2
Radcliffe, b. Willsher,	1	Byes,	3
R. Newhall, b. Freeman,	0	Leg byes,	4
Bussier, c. Willsher, b. Freeman,	0		47
Barclay, b. Willsher,	9		
Meade, b. Willsher,	0		

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING—AMERICAN TWENTY-TWO.

First Innings.	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
C. Newhall,	46	57	19	8	1
Norley,	12	21	5	0	1
Meade,	33	18	22	2	9
ENGLISH ELEVEN.					
Freeman,	42	14	33	10	0
Willsher,	44	18	31	7	0
Griffith,	3	8	0	2	0

PRESENTATION.—The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department has been presented with a handsome gold fire badge by the workmen in the establishment of Cornelius & Baker, with whom Mr. Downey worked. The badge has upon it a hook and ladder and a fire-hat trophy,

HON JAMES M. SCOVEL, in response to a resolution unanimously passed by the Grant and Colfax Club on the 30th of September, delivered a eulogy on Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, before the Club on Wednesday evening. It was listened to with marked attention, and was warmly applauded.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL, for the week ending October 8, 1868:—Barrels of superfine, 11,609; do. fine, 12; do. rye, 115; do. corn meal, 223; do. condemned, 36; puncheons corn meal, 200. Total, 12,195.

RESIGNED.—Mr. James A. Kirkpatrick, for many years Professor of Writing and Bookkeeping in the Central High School, has resigned that position.

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's—choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK?—Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, oppression across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all druggists.

JEWELRY.—MR. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

AN EASY FOOT, next to an easy conscience, is a thing much to be desired. To have an easy foot, and also to adorn that important member, no advice will be found more reliable to act upon than that which counsels the purchase of your Boots and Shoes at Bartlett's well-known establishment, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

A SLIGHT COUGH will often terminate in consumption; therefore it ought to be arrested immediately. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will check your cough, heal the lungs, give strength to the body, and restore your health. Sold $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 37 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

FOR SALE, a private collection of Oil Paintings, Engravings, Paintings on Glass, Bronzes, Alabasters, etc. To be seen for a few days at No. 4001 Pine street, West Philadelphia, from 9 to 11 A. M.

ALL FOR $25 00—A Suit of Customer-made Clothing at CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia. The prices the same as before. THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25 00 AT No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS Fall Overcoats. Fall Overcoats. Fall Overcoats. Fall Overcoats. A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S Customer made.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Dealers will find it to their interest to attend the large sale of Boots and Shoes to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, October 12, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot at No. 107 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials, fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels, illustrated and newsjournals. He receives all the New York Journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

TWO STATEMENTS.

READ THIS	and	THIS
From THE AGE, October 8, 1868.		From THE PRESS, October 8, 1868.
"Attracted partly by the crowd and partly by the advertisements which we have lately inserted for Wanamaker & Brown, we stepped into their immense house and took a hasty glance at their Fall stock. It is really infinite in variety both as to materials and styles, and is made up with a degree of care and taste which we at least, have never before seen in ready-made clothing. Do see it, whether you buy any of it or not. It is a credit to our city to have such a stock of clothing offered to its citizens."		"The great excitement at Sixth and Market streets of which we hear so much, is not, as some might suppose, mere 'talk' got up for advertisement purposes but a veritable fact, of which any man may assure himself by simply walking past and looking into the crowded salesrooms of Oak Hall. And if any one will step in and examine the goods and their low prices, he will readily understand this unusual interest in clothing. "This we have done, and we gladly bear testimony to the truth of all that has been said in these columns of the beauty and excellence of the garments which Wanamaker & Brown are now offering for Fall and Winter wear."

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 South SECOND St.,

9 12 stuth3mSp Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Large reductions having been made from New York on

WEST BOUND TRADE,

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

To meet the same, have made corresponding reductions to protect the trade of Philadelphia, and will at all times continue this policy.

For new rates, and other information, apply to the Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

S. B. KINGSTON, 10 2 9t General Freight Agent Penna. R. R. Co.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6 05 | MOON RISES....morn
SUN SETS....5 38 | HIGH WATER....10 49

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr G. S. Reppilier, Miller, Alexandria, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, Leachville, N. C., Captain.
Schr Marcus Hunter, Orr, Portland, Captain.
Sch'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship F. H. Hurlbut, Curtis, from Greenock Sept. 2, with mdse.
Barque Lizzie Durkee, Durkee, from Liverpool Sept. 4, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. C. Pithian, Tott, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr G. S. Reppilier, Miller, from Hartford.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.
Barque Europe, Tucker, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Cape Cod at 3½ P. M. 7th inst.
Brig Mary E. Thompson, Berry, hence, at Boston 8th inst.
Brig Adeline Richardson, Pike, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Boston 8th inst.
Brig Clara Brown, Minot, at Havana 3d inst., to load 1100 boxes sugar at $1 per box, currency, for Philadelphia.
Brig Clyde, Brown, hence, at St. John, N. B., 7th inst.
Brig Kate Foster, Brown, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.
Schr Josephine G Collyer, Crowell, hence for Providence, was ashore on the north side of Blackwell's Island P. M. of 7th inst. Would probably come off next tide.
Schrs Wm. W. Marcy, Joseph Porter, Emma B. Graham, T. Lake, and George Newenger, hence for Boston; Decora, hence for Portsmouth; Race Horse, and Hiawatha, from Newburyport for Philadelphia; and C. E. Elmer, from Boston for do., at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.
Schr Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 8th inst.
Schrs Mary, Hemsworth, and Enterprise, Fisher, hence, at Norfolk 6th inst.
Schr Geo. Middleton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 6th inst.
Schrs Eva Belle, Barrett, and J. S. Detwiler, Grace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 6th inst.
Schr H. M. Wright, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 7th inst.
Schr J. Burley Williams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 6th inst.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, hence at Fall River 6th inst.
Schrs Edwin, Tuttle, and E. W. Perry, Risley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 7th inst.
Schrs Farragut, Coggins; S. H. Cady, Wood; Erie, Boice; Laura Bridgman, Hart; Sarah Elizabeth, Ellis; and Kolon, Jasper, hence, at Boston 8th inst.
Schrs Sarah Thomas, Arnold; A. C. Noyes, Baker; and Nightingale, Beebe, from Providence; Surprise, Beers, from Boston; and E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, from Edgartown, all for Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.
Schr A. L. Massey, Blizzard, sailed from Washington, D. C., 8th inst., for Georgetown, to load coal for Philadelphia.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 7th inst.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 7th inst.
Schr Petrel, Curtis, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.
Schr Annie Martin, Buell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portsmouth 6th inst.
Schr J. Trumbo, Gibbs, at New Bedford 7th inst., from Mattapoisett, to complete loading for Philadelphia.
Schr Elmira Wooley, King, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 5th inst.
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, hence, at Gloucester 6th inst.
Schrs John Shay, Tilton; Jane N. Baker, Wilson; and Stephen Hotchkiss, Hodgdon, hence, at Salem 7th inst.
Schrs Alabama, Vangilder; E. & L. Cordery, Grace; Polly Price, Yates; and Wm. H. Tiers, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 7th inst.
Schrs A. M. Aldridge, Robinson; Fredonia, Woodman; Mary T. Hudson, Hudson; N. H. Magee, Ketchum; A. S. Cannon, Cobb; James S. Hewitt, Foster; Jonathan May, Neal; E. G. Sawyer, King; A. H. Leaning, Brower; Caroline Kienzle, Stubbins; and J. Kienzle, Steelman, hence, at Boston 7th inst.
Schrs West Dennis, Crowell; David Faust, Lord; D. & E. Kelley, Kelley; L. B. Wing, Endicott; Ada, Endicott; E. A. Hooper, Hooper; Armenia, Cole; and Ella Amaden, Smith, hence, at Boston 7th inst.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, cleared at Boston 7th inst., for Lanesville, to load for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of the growing up of the Corton Sand to the southward the South Corton spit Buoy has been removed two cables S. by E. from its former position, and now lies in 18 feet at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

Corton Low Lighthouse, midway between the High Lighthouse tower and the Low Lighthouse cottages, bearing N. W. by N.
St. John's church, Lowestoft, in line with Lowestoft Low Lighthouse, W. S. W.
South Corton Buoy, S. E. ¾ E., distant 8-10 mile.
East Holm Buoy, S. ¾ W., distant 7-10 mile.
Holm Elbow Buoy, W. ¾ N., distant 8-10 mile.
NE Holm Buoy, N. W. ½ N., distant 1 mile.
Middle Corton Spit, N. N. W. ½ W., distant 9-10 mile.

By order, ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Sept. 2, 1868.

EDUCATIONAL.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to 8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1722 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1627 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets. The regular Fall Quarter will begin on MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1868.

Pupils may enter during this and next week.

The Directors are pleased to be able to announce the engagement of the following-named Professors:—

RUDOLPH HENNIG, the eminent Violoncellist.
JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH, Pianist and Theorist, from Leipsic.
HENRY G. TEUNDER, Instructor on the Grand Organ.
THEODORE BOETTGER, Pianist, from the New York Conservatory of Music. 8 12s6

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING, Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 254 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE.

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½ TO 8. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 10. LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE, MRS. F. W. LANDER, who, by request, will appear on her FAREW

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

The End of the Supreme Court Investigation.

This morning Judge Sharswood rendered his decision in regard to the rule asked for by the Commonwealth against Mr. Snowden, his Prothonotary. The tone of this decision we are compelled, with extreme regret, to say is not what we had anticipated from a jurist of Judge Sharswood's noted fairness. It partook far more of a partisan harangue than a judicial decision on a question of law. So far as that part of the opinion of his Honor was concerned which related to the technicalities of the motion pending, we have no comment further to make than to say that it savored rather of the niceties of special pleading than the broad range of a court of justice seeking to vindicate its honor. In such an investigation as that before the Judge, it must be clear to every one that the end to be attained could only be reached by a most summary process, and in that process the subtleties of the law must give way to the plain evidence of common sense. If any other rule be adopted a virtual strangulation of all other investigation must result. It has pleased his Honor to adopt such another rule; and the consequence is that while the Court has satisfied its own conscience through technical reasoning, the public remain of the opinion they before entertained, that the whole business of the Prothonotary's office has been conducted with a negligence which amounts to crime. We are at a loss to see on what grounds his Honor bases his opinion that the employment of a convicted felon does not indicate even negligence, or how it is that he reconciles the seal being placed in the custody of a clerk who has only been employed in the office for two days, with due diligence on the part of the Prothonotary. He goes so far even as to lend a semi-official countenance to that most atrocious system of affixing the seal of the Court in blank to judicial documents. In all this, therefore, we say that we are surprised at the decision of his Honor, although we never expected any other termination of the suit than the dismissal of the rule.

But if his Honor had contented himself with uttering legal niceties he would have remained beyond criticism, so far as his province was concerned. But he has not so contented himself. He has pronounced an extra-judicial decision, which will shock the moral sensibilities and common sense of the entire community. He takes the perjured testimony of an attempted murderer as though it came from the lips of a credible witness, and adopts the monstrous theory that these papers were put upon the person of Devine by "his enemies." Even the desperate ends of partisan necessity cannot excuse a Judge of the Supreme Court lending his sanction to so infamous an expedient. But neither Judge Sharswood nor John Devine can convince the people that he (Devine), as runner of the Democratic Committee, did not receive those papers from that Committee, and they in turn from the officer of the Supreme Court.

There is, however, one point in the opinion of the Judge which confirms his own theory as to the duty of the election officers. He says from the bench itself that he believes the impression of the seal affixed to the forged papers to have been affixed by a counterfeit die. Therefore there must be in existence somewhere in this city an exact electrotype imitation of the genuine seal of the Supreme Court. This imitation is so perfect that neither the officers of the Court nor the experts examined could say which was the forgery and which the original. What, then, is the duty of an election officer? It is clearly to refuse to receive any paper under the seal of the Court until he has convinced his conscience that that seal has not been affixed by the counterfeit die which the Court, in its desperate extremity to shield its officers, supposes to exist. This, then, must materially strengthen the view we have already taken in regard to the duty of return judges. Taken altogether, we see in the decision of Judge Sharswood some cause for surprise, great cause for regret, and great cause for the indignation of both the honest and the intelligent citizen.

Forever Disqualified.

There have been naturalized, among the herds who have thronged the Supreme Court room for the past month, a number of honest and probably respectable men, who were really entitled to be admitted to citizenship. The recent terrible exposure of fraud and perjury places these parties in a very disagreeable light. They are *bona fide* desirous and entitled to become citizens, yet they are placed in the most suspicious circumstances. We have heretofore said that it was a duty which these men owed to their fair names and the fair fame of their families that they should keep away from the polls. By voting they subject themselves to suspicion and even to arrest, and that, too, without any injustice being done to them. Now there is another consideration to which they are subjected, and which certainly demands their earnest and deliberate attention. There have been an immense number of parties vouched for by perjurers. Many of the men themselves took out sworn papers under false instructions by the Democracy, when they they were not entitled to them. They did this probably unwittingly, but by so doing they were guilty *of wilful and corrupt perjury. If they attempt to vote they will be arrested, they will be tried, they will be convicted.* And by conviction they forever forfeit their right to vote in this Commonwealth or to hold office in Pennsylvania. For but two reasons can a criminal be deprived forever of his right of suffrage—murder and perjury. Let those who doubt our statement read the law itself. It is found in Purdon's Digest, "Crimes," section 190, page 247:—

"Where any person hath been or shall be convicted of any felony, not punishable with death, or any misdemeanor punishable with imprisonment at labor, and hath endured or shall endure the punishment to which such offender hath been or shall be adjudged for the same, the punishment so endured shall have the like effects and consequences as a pardon by the Governor, as to the felony or misdemeanor whereof such person was so convicted: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, nor the enduring of such punishment, shall prevent or mitigate any punishment to which the offender might otherwise be lawfully sentenced on a subsequent conviction for any other felony or misdemeanor; *and that the provisions of this section shall not extend to the case of a party convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury.*"

This language is too plain to be misunderstood. If they are convicted, they can never afterwards, without a special pardon, vote or hold office in this State. Then let the newly-made citizens think over this matter calmly, and see the risk they run and the reward which is to compensate them for the risk. If they attempt to vote they are liable not only to be refused the right, and *they will be*, but also to be arrested, and if arrested and convicted, they can never vote again. Is the risk not too great? Would it not be madness and diocy for any man to run it? The privileges of American citizenship are dearly prized by all. Why, then, forever let them slip from your grasp by a wish to engage in a local election? Think over this, newly-made citizens, think carefully, and act like men of sense and of honor, for as surely as the sun is in the heavens so surely will you be prosecuted and convicted, and forever disqualified, by your attempt to vote. Remember, there is a price of $25 per head offered for your detection; and we have reason to know that some of the very Democrats who are urging you up to the ballot will betray you to get the reward. Be careful, for once arrested it will be forever too late.

The Receiver of Taxes.

Richard Peltz, the Republican candidate for re-election to the office of Receiver of Taxes, was a clerk in the Tax Receiver's office under John M. Coleman and under the late Major A. J. Flomerfelt, and his first-rate business abilities were acknowledged by all who had any transactions with him. Eight years' experience as a clerk qualified Mr. Peltz in an eminent manner for the important and responsible position of Receiver of Taxes, and during the two years that he has been in that office he has managed its affairs with judgment and to the satisfaction of the citizens of Philadelphia. When Mr. Peltz was elected two years ago he voluntarily offered to give up the five per cent. commission on the delinquent taxes, which former Receivers had pocketed as their perquisites, and the treasury has been benefited accordingly to the amount of $25,000 or more per annum during his administration. Mr. Peltz has also managed the affairs of his office with economy, and he has saved the city much expense in various ways. A faithful, energetic, and competent officer such as this gentleman certainly is should receive the support of all classes of our citizens; and we warmly advocate the re-election of Mr. Peltz, because we know that he is the right man in the right place. His thorough acquaintance with all the business details of his important office renders him better qualified to perform the duties of his position than a new man would be, and his retirement at this time would be a serious loss to the public. The claims of Mr. Peltz for re-election are such as will be recognized by all intelligent taxpayers, Democrats as well as Republicans, and we hope that he will be returned by a handsome majority independently of any party considerations.

The Allegiance Question.

Minister Reverdy Johnson has signed a protocol with the British Government regulating the rights of American citizens, which, in its general features, is supposed to be the same as the treaties recently concluded in Germany by Mr. Bancroft. The right of expatriation is denied by the English common law, and the statute laws on the subject are of a nature to cause some difficulty if their rigid enforcement should ever be insisted upon. The best English lawyers have acknowledged that their position in regard to this matter is untenable at the present time, and that, in view of the immense emigration of British subjects to the United States, the principle of "once a subject always a subject" must be given up. Complications fatal to the peace of both countries have arisen and are likely to arise at any time if the rights of naturalized citizens of the United States are not fully recognized by the English Government; and the prevailing sentiment in England, that a definite understanding on this subject is needed, has probably rendered it an easy matter for Minister Johnson to arrange the terms of his treaty. Even if the agreement which he has entered into should not be as satisfactory to us as could be wished, it is a move in the right direction, and we have gained an important point in causing the English Government to abandon the principle which it has so long held as inviolable.

A prominent Southern journal, which bitterly opposes General Grant, confesses that if he is elected there is no serious danger that the prosperity of the South will be injured. Certainly not. His triumph will prevent a revival of the Rebellion and a restoration of the Confederate Bourbons; it will be conducive to the true interests of the people of the South as well as the North. Peace, real peace, will at last be established firmly and forever. Carpet-baggers will be able to reside in any portion of this great land, and to live peaceably in the South, without swearing allegiance to Rebel leaders. In the train of the pioneers labor and capital will follow, until Dixie becomes as prosperous as the free Northern Commonwealths.

After the Guilty.—The Union League has promptly offered large rewards for the apprehension and conviction of any of that numerous class of Democratic enthusiasts who are bent upon resorting to the "little game" of ballot-box stuffing on Tuesday next. This includes the importation of reckless and desperate characters from neighboring cities, the use of fraudulent naturalization certificates, and the general attempt to counteract the votes of honest citizens by the ballots of persons who are not residents of the city or not qualified under the law to exercise the elective franchise. The Democratic cause is utterly hopeless, if fair and honest means alone are resorted to in the attempt to bolster it up. This fact is as fully appreciated by the Democratic leaders as by anybody else, and therefore they are bringing every available trick and device to bear upon the issue, determined to gain by foul means what is impossible of achievement in a fair and open manner. The legal voters of the city should be on guard early and late on the day of the election, and whenever any one of these scoundrels, whether imported from abroad or creeping out of his den here at home, attempts to pollute the ballot-box with a Rebel ticket, he should be taken into custody and dealt with as the law directs. The liberal rewards offered by the Union League will tend to increase the vigilance and activity of our voters in this matter.

Howell Cobb is dead, and his personal friends and relatives doubtless have good cause for grief thereat. No matter how scandalous may be the public life of a man, there is almost always a little circle in which his loss will be seriously felt and legitimately mourned. But when the New York correspondent of the *Public Ledger* expresses, as he does in his letter in to-day's issue, "a general feeling of regret" because of the death of such a high-handed traitor as Howell Cobb, we think he misinterprets the sentiments of the loyal North. Upon this man the highest honors within the gift of the people were bestowed during a period extending through twenty years. And yet he did not hesitate to strike at the life of the Government which had so greatly honored him. This act was an act of the grossest infamy. If Howell Cobb had shown the slightest symptom of regret for his course, if he had even accepted the result of the appeal to arms, there would have been a redeeming feature in the late late years of his career. But such, unhappily, was not the case, and Howell Cobb died as he had lived—a traitor to his country, and without the regret of the people whose dearest liberties and richest blessings he so wantonly assailed. We cannot find words more fitting to be applied to him and others like him than those which he himself recently hurled at the Union men of the South:—

"O Heaven! for some blistering words, that I may write infamy upon the foreheads of these men, that they may travel through earth despised of all men, rejected of Heaven, and scorned by the devil himself!"

Before the meeting of the New York Convention strong hopes were entertained by the moderate men of the country that a reform in the Democratic party was about to take place, that the old and obsolete ideas were to be abandoned and buried out of sight, and that the issues upon which the war was fought were to be considered as finally and definitely settled. The Chase movement was an evidence that the best men of the party appreciated the importance of accepting the situation, and of making a fresh start from a standpoint that would be in accordance with the advanced ideas of the day. The liberal and unprejudiced men in the Republican ranks saw a rare opportunity for pacifying the country and quieting the prevailing spirit of discord, in the nomination of Judge Chase on a platform of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. And had the Democratic party been possessed of a spirit of wisdom, so that they could have been induced to make this nomination, they would have gone into the contest upon something like equal terms with their opponents.

The Northern Democrats, however, true to their old instincts, licked the boots of their Rebel masters, and the traitors ruled supreme in the councils of the party, as they have always done. Chase was thrown overboard without ceremony, and the last chances of success were put aside by the adoption of a platform which was read with derision by every sensible man in the country, Democrats as well as Republicans; by the nomination of a weak Copperhead politician of no reputation as a statesman for the Presidency, and by giving the second place on their ticket to a renegade Republican, who bid for the votes of the traitors he had fought against by out-Heroding Herod in his denunciations of the men and the party that had made him all that he is, and by ridiculous threats to begin another war for the purpose of reinstating the Rebels he had assisted to crush in power again. The whole affair of the New York Convention was a farce which would have been laughable except for the evidences it afforded of the fact that treason conquered on the field of battle was still determined to rule or ruin, and that the pacification of the country was, by the efforts of the Rebels and their Northern sympathizers, to be postponed, if possible, until their ends were accomplished.

The effect of the New York nominations was to send into the Republican ranks all the non-partisan voters who think for themselves and who refuse to obey the dictation of party leaders, and also a large proportion of the most intelligent men who have hitherto acted with the Democracy. The burst of indignation and contempt with which the Democratic ticket and platform were greeted was prophetic of an ignominious defeat in November; and although the Copperhead journals have put on a bold front, and have endeavored to uphold their sinking cause, they know as well as we do that the election of their candidates has not been seriously thought of as among the most remote possibilities from the day of their nomination to the present time. The Rebel ex-slave drivers cracked their whips, and their white bondsmen of the North, eager to do the bidding of their masters, kissed the hands that smote them and threw away the only chance that was offered them for regaining their lost influence and position in the councils of the nation.

A Republican journal printed in Maryland truly says that "Reconstruction should be based upon, but not formed out of, the ruins of the Rebellion." The radical difference between the conflicting methods of adjusting the issues growing out of the war is expressed in this single sentence. The Democracy support a system which is designed to enable unrepentant Rebels not only to govern themselves and to oppress their loyal fellow citizens, but to acquire a controlling influence in the national councils. Treason is the best passport to distinction and power under the ruling of the New York Convention, and Democratic reconstruction would result in restoring to the leaders of the Confederacy even greater influence than they enjoyed while they were waging war against their country. Republican reconstruction will ensure the maintenance of liberty and justice in all portions of the country, and compel even the Hamptons and Forrests of Democracy to respect loyalty and law.

The great pressure on our advertising columns to-day compels us to insert our political advertisements on the sixth page. We call attention to these advertisements, as they will inform our readers about various matters connected with the election on Tuesday which it is important that they should be familiar with.

How the Debt will be Paid.—In answer to this query Judge Kelley, in a recent address, said:—"Let us look at the future, and see if we cannot discover something cheering to soothe our agitated nerves. The census reports from 1790 prove that our population doubles every twenty years. It is increasing more rapidly than ever before. Hitherto immigrants came only from Europe. But now they are pouring into the Pacific States from China, whose people number 500,000,000, or double the population of Western Europe. Ten thousand Chinese are employed in building the Pacific end of the Union Railroad of which I have spoken, and every steamer that arrives brings from 800 to 1000 of these industrious people. But to return: our population doubles in twenty years, and if not another dollar of our debt be paid till then, the share of each American citizen in 1888 will be $25, and his share of the interest involve a tax of a dollar and a half per year, or less than three cents a week. But what will the wealth of the country then be? If we may judge from its progress since 1850, it will have attained the almost inconceivable sum of $80,000,000,000. It would therefore be unwise to tax the present generation to extinguish the debt. The Democrats have clamored for the payment of the debt by the generation that contracted it. Such was the theory of Andrew Johnson and Secretary McCulloch. But the Republican party in Congress, beholding our marvellous progress in population and the rapidly increasing wealth of the country, felt that the generation that had been harassed by the war should not be oppressed by the burden of extinguishing a debt incurred in its successful prosecution, as it had been waged for posterity. They therefore sought to so apportion the taxes as to merely provide each year for the current expenses and the payment of the interest. But they have been unable to reduce them safely with sufficient rapidity to accomplish this, and the debt has gone on paying itself. And while our policy has been to relieve industry and capital of all unnecessary burdens until the country should be restored to its normal condition, and the Southern States be in the full enjoyment of their productive power, we have paid more than $250,000,000 of the principal of the public debt, and have paid in back pay and pensions and pensions to our soldiers and their widows and orphans, nearly $700,000,000 more. During the height of the war everything was taxed; during the three years since the war, taxes have been removed from more than ten thousand distinct articles. On no one of the questions now at issue may the policies of the two parties be contrasted with greater advantage to the Republican party than upon this question of taxation."

OBITUARY.

Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, D. D.

Another of the nation's worthies has gone. The Rev. Thomas Hewlings Stockton, D. D., died last evening at his residence in this city, in the sixtieth year of his age. The deceased in early manhood was ordained a minister in the Methodist Church, and is ranked as one of the founders and most constant promoters of the Methodist Protestant branch of that denomination. As a pulpit orator he had earned a richly merited reputation—his manner was lofty, graceful, impressive—his sentences eloquent—his ideas original and forcible. For three terms he filled the position of Chaplain to the House of Representatives at Washington. His learning was extensive and profound. He afforded a most happy instance of a man of rounded education. In addition to his labors in the pulpit he was editor of the *Christian World*, of the *Bible Times*, of a volume of poems, of many published sermons, of a valuable and esteemed edition of the Holy Bible, and of numerous other works which have acquired position in the literary world.

For a number of years past he had been at the head of an Independent Church, and lifted his voice and wielded his pen in a manly battle against all forms of narrow sectarianism, and for the saving, all-embracing free principles of true religion. He was one of the purest and most charitable of Christians, an original abolitionist, a firm supporter of lay representation in other churches, and a steady opponent of all social organizations not open and general in their operations. For some time he had been in feeble health, in consequence of which he was obliged to some extent to relinquish the arduous duties of his profession. Though weak in body he was powerful in mind, the strength of the latter so far conquering the weakness of the former that he frequently was enabled to preach when, to judge from his bearing, he could hardly sustain himself erect. In personal appearance he strongly resembled Henry Clay, and was Chaplain in Congress during the time that that distinguished statesman was there as a member.

During the war Dr. Stockton was a staunch Union man, a friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and was on the most intimate terms with that martyred President and the patriotic statesmen who figured during that troublous period.

He will long be remembered by those who knew him, and as in his life so also in his death he afforded an example to his fellow-men well worthy of imitation.

LOST.—THIS MORNING, BETWEEN 7 AND 8 o'clock, in going from Fifteenth and Filbert, through Penn Squares to Juniper and Chesnut, a roll of money containing about $87, and the name of Lardet & Co. on the wrapper. A suitable reward will be given if returned to the N. E. corner JUNIPER and CHESNUT, or No 1503 FILBERT. 11*

FOR SALE—A NICE DRIVING HORSE. Can trot close to three minutes; warranted. Also, Light Wagon and Harness. Sold for want of use. [10 8 4t] No. 606 MARKET Street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN BY THE REV. DR. REED, AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Arch (Eighth and Cherry,) TO-MORROW EVENING, At 7½ o'clock. Young Men specially invited and seats reserved. *

DEDICATION OF THE CHAPEL of the CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CAMDEN, N. J., SUNDAY, October 11, 1868. Service in the morning at half past 10 o'clock. The Rev. Bishop JANES will preach and consecrate the Chapel. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a Sabbath School Service will be held. The Rev. J. M. FREEMAN, of Newark N. J., will preach. In the evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, the Rev. CHAS. H. PAYNE, of Philadelphia, will preach. *

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.—RELIGIOUS SERVICES, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held To-morrow Afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, on BROAD Street, opposite Sedford. Also, at the corner of BROAD and MASTER Streets. Preaching at the latter place by Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. Union Prayer Meeting at the Hall, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. *

"A GREAT MULTITUDE CAME with Lanterns and Torches."—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach on this subject To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All persons, YOUNG MEN ESPECIALLY, are invited to attend. *

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE streets.—Rev. WILLIAM BARNES, D.D., will preach on Sabbath Morning, 11th instant, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock, when the subject will be "Prayer—Its Power." *

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT streets.—Rev. T. SANFORD DOOLITTLE will preach To-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock, morning, and 7½ o'clock, evening. *

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. A. A. WILLITS, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 2½. Mission Sunday School, SIXTEENTH and PEARL Streets, at 2. *

REV. HENRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WASHINGTON Square, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SWEET TRAVELLING COMPANION.—Coleridge found forty unpleasant odors in one Rhenish city, and even in this elegant country all travellers encounter offensive smells; fortunately, however, the wave of a handkerchief moistened with PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAIO" the new perfume, will surround the owner, even in the midst of malaria, with a refreshing atmosphere. Sold by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 2

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 2

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A. THE ELOQUENT ENGLISH ORATOR, will deliver two lectures at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FRIDAY EVENING, October 16. Subject—"DANIEL IN BABYLON." MONDAY EVENING, October 19. Subject—"FLORENCE AND HER MEMORIES. Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle.....$1 50 Reserved seats in Balcony and Family Circle, and Stage tickets.....$1 00 For sale at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 10 8 ths 2t

CRITTENDEN'S *COMMERCIAL COLLEGE*, No. 637 Chesnut Street, corner of Seventh. BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, both Plain and Ornamental. COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, BUSINESS FORMS, Commercial Law, &c. Students can enter at any time. Diplomas awarded on graduation. DAY AND EVENING INSTRUCTION. Circulars may be obtained at the College. 10 9 2t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NINTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT, PHILADA. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION—1868-69. The General Introductory to the One Hundred and Third Course of Lectures, will be delivered by HENRY H. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. 10 9 2t R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE—FORTY-FOURTH SESSION. The Introductory Address will be delivered by Professor J. AITKEN MEIGS, on MONDAY EVENING, 12th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock. The regular series of Lectures will commence on the next day, TUESDAY, the 13th, at 10 A. M. SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, M. D., 10 7 wfsm 4t Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION—1868-69. The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 12, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $140. 10 5 6t R. E. ROGERS M. D., Dean Medical Faculty.

MISSION WORK AT PHILADELPHIA POLICE STATION HOUSES.—Committee of "Kennard Relief" will be in session on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at Baptist Church, Eighth Street above Green, at 7½ o'clock. All interested cordially invited. 10 10 2t*

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1868. A meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS CHESNUT, above Fifth street, on the 20th day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease and contract proposed to be made between the said Company and the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company. 10 6 tuthsl&o E. W. CLARK, President.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Introductory Lecture to the session of 1868-69 will be delivered by Professor RACHEL L. BODLEY, at the College Building, N. COLLEGE Avenue and TWENTY-SECOND Street, on THURSDAY next, October 15 at 4 o'clock P. M. The public are invited 10 10 s tu that*

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH Street and No. 418 S. EIGHTH Street 10 3 stuth 1m*

CAMPAIGN GARMENTS.

SING AWAY, NOW! GOOD FELLOWS! SOMEBODY RAISE THE TUNE!

Hurrah for Grant, and Seymour, too,
For Colfax, and for Blair!
Hurrah for Coats and Pantaloons
For decent folks to wear!
Hurrah for every honest man
That means to cast his vote!
But, oh! it's such a prudent plan,
To wear a good, thick coat!

What jolly times we're having now,
Throughout this whole campaign!
We never had the like before,
And never may again.
Hurrah! for splendid clothes we buy
For men and boys and all!
Hurrah! for garments sold so low
At the Great Brown-Stone Hall!

Chorus for each verse. (Sing with all your might.)

Oh! ROCKHILL & WILSON are the men!
I told you so; and tell you so again!
That's the place for clothes so nice, boys!
That the place for lowest price, boys!
GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL's the place:
Clothes for all the human race.
That's the place for splendid clothes, boys!
ROCKHILL & WILSON are the men!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

BONNETS, ETC.

OPENING OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, COMPRISING Novelties of our own Manufacture, On Thursday, October 15, 1868.

P. A. HARDING & CO., N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE, 10 10 stuw2t PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—ALSO OPENING OF SAMPLE BONNETS

WOOD & CARY. OPENING OF FALL and WINTER BONNETS THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868, No. 725 CHESNUT Street, 9 29 tfrp

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET, Four doors above ARCH Street. I have now open for the FALL AND WINTER SEASON, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS, SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES, LACES, HATS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FRAMES To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies. JULIUS SICHEL, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street. P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

BANK REPORTS.

TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1868.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts	$1,175,984 98	
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	132,121 10	$1,949,108 08
Legal-Tender Notes, Coin, and Certificates	397,604 00	
National Bank Notes	11,447 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	16,646 50	
Premiums	9,925 00	
Due from other Banks	288,941 56	723,944 06
Expenses and Taxes		23,445 38
Total		$2,696,498 42

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	1,203 443 9
Profit and Loss	75,554 46
Total	$2,696,498 42

10 6 tuths 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 8 20 3m 4p

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A handsome new, dressed Stone Dwelling, 14 rooms, gas, water and other improvements. Well situated, and near a station. Apply to or address SAMUEL M. FOX, 10 9 6t* No. 122 RACE Street.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE DWELLing-house at Egg Harbor City, with double lot. Cost $1500. For sale, within ten days, at $500 cash. Inquire of WILSON FITZGERALD or GEORGE BREWER, MARKET Street, below Second, Camden, N. J. 10 10 6t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT. PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St., FOR STORE OR OFFICE. ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 3 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9 2

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3sp

FAMILY FLOUR, In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by J. EDWARD ADDICKS, No. 1230 MARKET Street, 10 9 2m 4p PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF FLOUR. L. KNOWLES & CO., 10 10 12t 4p NO. 1918 MARKET STREET.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Department Clerks to Go Home to Vote—Naval and Army Orders.

Weekly Treasury Department Exhibit.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

The October Elections.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Secretary Schofield has issued an order allowing all employes in the War Department hailing from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana to go home to vote, provided they have not voted at elections in the District of Columbia.

Army Officers Arrested.

First Lieutenant John F. Skelter, of the 45th Infantry, appointed from Iowa, and First Lieutenant Henry Sommer, of the 2d Infantry, a German, have been arrested here and committed to prison, charged with defrauding a shoedealer out of several hundred dollars. Sommer is also charged with forging a check on the U. S. Depository at Louisville, Ky., for $258. This arrest has caused considerable commotion in army circles.

The Treasury Department.

Fractional currency printed for the week, $504,664; do. shipped to National Banks, $439,916; d. U. S. Depository, Cinn., $50,000; do. Chicago, $50,000; do. Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, $50,000; do. do. St. Louis, $100,000; securities held for circulating notes, $342,080,950; do. deposits of public moneys, $88,071,250; National Bank notes issued, $195,736; total to date, $310,131,893; mutilated bills redeemed, $9,374,070; notes of insolvent banks returned, $834,331; actual circulation at this date, $299,923,495; fractional currency redeemed, $541 100.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liability of Election Officers to Arrest.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Brewster, and Peirce.

This noon, before a full bench, District Attorney Mann came into court, and saying that he had formerly given it as his opinion that an election officer could be arrested while in the discharge or his office for a malfeasance of his duty, and that he now felt convinced he was in error, wished to obtain the opinion of the Court upon the subject.

He did not see how elections could be free if the officers appointed to conduct them were to be awed by threats of arrest. The question was argued by Mr. Mann in favor of their exemption from arrest, and by Mr. F. C. Brightly and Mr. D. W. Sellers contra, the latter denying the jurisdiction of the Court in the matter.

After consultation in open Court, Judge Allison announced, as the unanimous opinion of the whole bench, that for an act done in the course of the performance of his duty an election officer could not be arrested and taken away, whether that act was right or wrong.

As to the question whether the taking and impounding of election papers given by any one who proposed to vote would be felony, which question was mooted in the argument, he gave it as his opinion that this could by no possibility be construed as a felony. Judge Ludlow said that he thought the Court was not called upon to give any opinion as to what would or would not be treason, felony, or breach of peace, electors being liable to arrest for these three offenses.

Judges Brewster and Peirce expressed their concurrence in the views expressed by the President Judge.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH. — The weather this morning was everything that could be desired for a continuation of the International Cricket Match. On the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from this city, the twenty-two took their position in the field, and Jupp and Smith, of the eleven, appeared at the wickets. The first over from C. Newhall was a maiden. Barclay, by misfielding, allows a run by Smith off Newhall, who also bowls a wide. Meade, in the preceding over, delivered two wides. In the next over, Smith drives a ball to the on for two. Jupp cuts Newhall prettily for one, and repeats the dose off Meade, who adds another to the score by a wide. Jupp drives a slow from Newhall for one.

The bowling of Meade does not seem to be up to its usual mark, this young gentleman appearing to be worn out. Jupp cuts him for a single. On the fifth over D. Newhall captures Jupp on a fly off his brother Charley. The second wicket down for twenty-five runs. Old Ben Griffiths joins Smith, who is beautifully caught by Morgan while on the dead run. This the third wicket is down for twenty-six runs.

Charlwood then takes the willow and has a maiden from Newhall every ball being in the right spot. Griffiths drives Meade to the on for a three, and Charlwood slips him to the leg for a double. Newhall, by his pretty fielding, prevents Griffiths from increasing the figures. Smith hits Meade to the leg for two. Another maiden by Newhall, who is bowling well on. Wright now changes places with Meade, and is cut by Charlwood for one. This batsman finds it exceedingly difficult to prevent Newhall from shivering his wood in the next over. A leg bye is added off Griffith's pads from Wright. Griffiths tries one of his famous drives off Charley Newhall, but Bussier is in the spot where the ball drops, and holds it, too, amidst great cheering. Fourth wicket for 35 runs. Newhall delivers a short lodge ball, and on its getting up was gently tapped by Pooley, who had taken Griffith's place, and a two was the result.

Wright gave a wide and a maiden. Pooley lifts Newhall for a three. Another maiden for Wright. Charlwood makes a forward drive for four, the ball alighting on the pavilion, then cuts Newhall for a single, does the same thing off Wright and cuts Newhall for a double. Meade is again put on bowling and his first ball is a wide, and is driven by Pooley for four, when he retires by being handsomely caught by Morgan.

Five wickets for 54 runs. A rather good average—indeed, too good to give the twenty-two any prospect of winning the game. Rowbotham is the seventh man, and takes a maiden from Meade. Charlwood lifts Newhall again for a four, and then drives him thereon for one, and cuts Meade for a two, the fine fielding of Wright preventing a four. Rowbotham scores a two off Newhall, when his stumps are scattered by the same bowler. Sixth wicket for 63. Overman, the destructive, appears, and is loudly applauded, but his partner Charlwood, puts one into the hands of D. Newhall, who accepts it kindly. Seventh wicket for 63 runs. Charlwood's 20 consists of two 4s, four 2s and singles. Lillywhite joins Freeman, but the destructive give Cadwalader a chance, and he goes to pavilion with nothing to his credit. The last three wickets have gone down for naught, and only one was added before the fourth went down, Lilly poking one up to C. Newhall. Tarrant in the meantime had driven Newhall for a single, which may be set down to misfielding. The beat of two wickets in one over received due justice at the hands of the auditors. Willsher, the modest man, is the last hand to come in, and as he approaches the play is lustily cheered; but he is destined to carry his bat out, as Meade accepts a liner off his own bowling. The total is 64 runs, the lowest score made by the Eleven in this country.

The following is the full score of the second inning of the Eleven, the first being on our inside pages:—

SECOND INNING.

Jupp, c D. b. C. Newhall	8
Humphrey, b C. Newhall	0
Smith, c Morgan, b Meade	11
Griffith, c Bussier, b C. Newhall	3
Charlwood, c D. Newhall, b Meade	20
Pooley, c Morgan, b Meade	9
Rowbotham, b C. Newhall	2
Freeman, c Cadwalader, b C. Newhall	0
Lillywhite, c and b C. Newhall	9
Tarrant, c and b Meade	1
Willsher, not out	0
Leg-byes	1
Wides	9
Total	64
Total score of the first inning	117
Grand total	181

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bowlers.	Wides.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Newhall	1	120	30	15	6
Meade	8	94	22	13	4
Wright	1	24	2	4	0

The grand total of 171 leaves the twenty-two 135 to make to win, with scarcely a possibility of overcoming it.

At 12:30 the eleven went to the field, and Meade and Cadwallader went to the wickets, the latter taking the first over from Freeman, who had posted himself at the lower wicket. A maiden for Freeman and Willsher. On the second over from Freeman Cadwallader retires from a shooter for nothing. Hargreaves is substituted, and the over tallies one wicket and a maiden. Meade scores first on a pretty drive to the on for a three off Willsher, and then slips Freeman beautifully for four. Hargreaves touches a long ball, but not getting it fair on the bat retires on a catch by Rowbotham. Second wicket for seven runs, a decidedly poor beginning. Norley comes in and finishes the over. The first ball from Freeman just grazes the leg stump, but with sufficient force to remove a rail, and Meade retires for 7, a 4, and a 3. Third wicket for seven. Pearson appears on the scene and runs out a leg bye and then plays Willsher to the on for one. Going to Freeman's end he slips him through the rope for four. The leg stump of Norley takes an upward course from a full pitched ball by Willsher. Rogerson follows in. Pearson pokes Freeman to square leg for one, and Rogerson does the same. The score at this stage stands five wickets for 15 runs.

THE EXTRA ASSESSMENT this year amounts to 21,834, in comparison with 11,004, the number which it reached last year. The following are the numbers in each ward:

Wards.		Wards.	
1	825	16	628
2	931	17	568
3	667	18	733
4	989	19	979
5	705	20	1006
6	980	21	328
7	871	22	458
8	640	23	449
9	914	24	879
10	1088	25	463
11	617	26	1172
12	796	27	438
13	796	28	345
14	638		
15	1291	Total	21,834

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—John McConnell, residence No. 1609 Mallory street; Hugh McClintock, No. 1714 St. Joseph's avenue; Thos. Devinney, No. 1811 Jones street; and Henry Donnell, No. 1629 Jones street, were charged with rioting on Sunday last.

After the examination of several witnesses, the defendants were each held in $800 bail to keep the peace.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1868.

The fight between Street Commissioner McLean and the Citizens' Association, so far from subsiding, has become more riotous than ever. Mr. McLean himself has developed a new phase. You often hear of short and spicy letters, seldom of long and spicy ones, yet of this nature are the persecuted McLean's. Seldom have official letters been written with so much fest a gusto. Seldom has a Street Commissioner thrown so completely aside official trappings, and interspersed technicalities so plentifully with causdicity and virulence. In his last letter he undertakes to show that all the charges against him were trumped up by an individual named Nathaniel Sands. He says that this Sands has been in the receipt of large sums of money, in one case as much as $20,000 for the purpose of "influencing" legislation at Albany. He affirms that the Citizens' Association, originally composed of a large number of our wealthiest and most respectable citizens, as well as of some who were neither wealthy nor respectable, has become absorbed in that one individual who "manages" the entire concern and makes thousands of dollars per year in the character of a reformer, or, rather, informer. So far Mr. McLean seems to have gotten the better of his accusers, and the tone of scornful compassion in which he alludes to Mr. Peter Cooper must certainly be anything but grateful to that long-grey-haired gentleman.

No local news is agitating the city at present. Fashion's hands are as busy among the hues of women's dresses as Autumn is among the changing foliage. ALI BABA.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 US 10-40s, cp	104½	100 sh Read R.	b5&4in. 43⅝
$1450 Pa 6s, 3 ser	103¾	100 do	b10. 43⅝
$4000 W Jer R 6s	93	200 do	b30. 43⅝
$1000 Bel Del 2 m 6s	82¾	100 do	43⅞
$5000 Sch N 6s, '82	69¾	10 sh Leh V R	c&5. 55
$ 60 do	69½	100 sh Sch Nv Pf	c. 21¾
50 sh C & Am	128	100 sh Cata Pf	b60. 34¾
112 sh Penna R	56¾	100 do	s30. 34¾
100 do	b40. 57		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh 6s, gold	93	25 sh Leh V R	55
$1000 Alt & Ohio R 7s	82	21 do	55
$1000 Bel & Del 2 m 6s	83	15 do	55
$ 000 Sch N 6s, '82, b5in	70	400 sh Read R	s. 43⅝
$2000 do	70	100 sh Leh N	2 ⅞
200 sh Mech Bk	33	100 do	s5. 29

DIED.

DOWLING.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. MARY DOWLING.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 855 S. Second street, on Monday morning, the 12th instant, at 8½ o'clock. Interment at the Cathedral Cemetery. *

REESS.—On the 9th instant, Colonel CHARLES BARD REESS, in the 63d year of his age.

His male relatives and friends, also Concordia Lodge, No. 67, A. Y. M., and the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the Order in general, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1027 Filbert street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. *

RICHMAN.—On Friday evening, the 9th instant, SUSANNAH B., wife of Richard Richman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1307 Vine street, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery. **

WANDELL.—On the morning of the 10th instant, of heart disease, JOHN WANDELL, in the 76th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"

NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET,

Are enabled, from their long experience and superior facilities for obtaining WOOLLENS direct from manufacturers and importers, to offer just the right things at just the right prices, in goods adapted to LADIES', MEN'S, and BOYS' WEAR.

Cassimeres,
Broadcloths,
Chinchillas,
Beavers,
Astrachans,
Velveteens,
ETC. ETC.

9 26 fstuSmrp

DRY GOODS.

HAMRICK & COLE,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER LOT OF

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED FINE PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS,

EMBRACING MANY NEW AND EXQUISITE DESIGNS, which they have concluded to offer at the low prices which so quickly disposed of their first invoice.

At $15, worth $20.
At $20, worth $25.
At $25, worth $35.
At $30, worth $40.

And at $35, $40, $45, $50, $55, $60, being in all cases considerably below value.

Attention is also invited to one of the best assortments of

Long and Square Woollen Shawls.

HAMRICK & COLE,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

10 10 stu2t PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.—
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
BLACK FRENCH CRAPES,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK TARLATANS,
BLACK SILK NETS,
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES,
BLACK IMITATION LACES,
BLACK RIBBONS,
BLACK CRAPE RIBBONS,
BLACK GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,

Will be sold at
A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS,
WARBURTON,
10 10tf No. 1001 CHESNUT Street.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS

OF

DIAMONDS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

No. 902

CHESNUT STREET,

6 8w PHILADELPHIA.

BAILEY & CO.

DIAMONDS.

CHESNUT STREET,

819.

10 7 thstu2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

A DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS

OF THE

FEDERAL COURTS,

From the Organization of the Government to the present time.

By Frederick C. Brightly, Esq.,

Author of the "United States Digest," etc. 8vo.

PRICE $10·00.

KAY & BROTHER,

Law Publishers, Booksellers and Importers,

No. 19 South SIXTH Street,

10 10 stuth3t PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—BEN BOLAND'S GARDEN 16mo., cloth, 90 cents. A story that will be found deeply interesting to the more intelligent classes of juvenile and older readers. The writer has shown how the rich and poor may meet together with delight and profit to both, when influenced by the power of Christian love.

PILGRIM STREET: A TALE OF MANCHESTER LIFE. By the author of "Jessica's First Prayer," "Fern Hollow," etc. 18mo., cloth, 65 cents.

A most touching and beautiful story. The book is full of pathos, and we would commend it to our readers, old and young.—*Weekly Review.*

The American Sunday School Union, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia; No. 599 BROADWAY, New York. 9 30 w3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TWIN ROSES. 16mo. Cloth, $1·25.

A finely written book, presenting a well-drawn contrast between a wise and unwise training of children, and containing elements of intense interest to older as well as younger readers.

CHERRY, THE MISSIONARY; or, the Church in the Wilderness. By the author of "Story of a Chinese Boy," etc. 12mo. Cloth, 90 cents.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,

No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia;

10 8 3t 599 BROADWAY, New York.

THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—A large stock of English editions of Books in every department of Literature, particularly

Standard Books in plain and fine bindings.
Elegantly Illustrated Works, choice copies.
Books on Natural History and the Sciences.
Children's Books, a charming collection.

The store having changed proprietors, a large portion of the stock will be closed out at VERY REDUCED PRICES, to make room for new stock coming in from the recent auction sales in New York.

10 6f No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTH STORE,

No. 34 South SECOND Street.

EXTENSIVE STOCK

AND EVERY VARIETY FOR

LADIES' WEAR,
MEN'S WEAR, and
BOYS' WEAR.

9 24 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

We call especial attention to our line of these GOODS, being the

Most Complete Assortment Ever Offered in Philadelphia,

And Comprising Every Style and Make.

LYONS VELVETS,
BLACK VELVET CLOTH,
BROWN VELVET CLOTH,
DAHLIA VELVET CLOTH,
BLACK ASTRACHANS,
WHITE ASTRACHANS,
BROWN ASTRACHANS,
STEEL GREY ASTRACHANS,
PURPLE ASTRACHANS,
BLACK MOSCOW BEAVERS,
COLORED MOSCOW BEAVERS,
BLACK CASTOR BEAVERS,
COLORED CASTOR BEAVERS,
BLACK CHINCHILLAS,
BROWN CHINCHILLAS,
BISMARK CHINCHILLAS,
PEARL CHINCHILLAS,
STEEL GREY CHINCHILLAS,
PURPLE CHINCHILLAS,
LIGHT BLUE CHINCHILLAS,
WHITE CLOAKINGS,
SCARLET CLOAKINGS,
DIAMOND CLOAKINGS,
SILVER-FOX CLOAKINGS,
OPERA CLOTHS.

CLOTHS OF ALL COLORS.

BLACK, PURPLE,
WHITE, SCARLET,
DAHLIA, BROWN,
BISMARK.

VELVETEENS.

BLACK,
BLUE,
PURPLE,
BROWN,
SCARLET.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS IN THE VARIOUS GRADES.

Also, just received, a large lot of

Ladies' and Children's Cloakings,

WHICH WE OFFER AT PRESENT FROM $2·50 TO $4 PER YARD.

THESE GOODS SOLD LAST YEAR FROM $5·50 TO $8·50 PER YARD.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL EMPORIUM,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

10 10tf PHILADELPHIA.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

LINENS,

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.

NO DRESS GOODS.

Being the OLDEST Establishment for the SPECIAL SALE OF THE ABOVE GOODS, we can give to our patrons the advantage of a long experience and thorough acquaintance with this Special Department of the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, and making all our PURCHASES FOR CASH, secure to them the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES at which the same qualities are sold, either in this or the New York market.

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

NEW AND FASHIONBLE GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Are now prepared to exhibit a full line of the following DESIRABLE GOODS, and at the very lowest prices:—

NEW FANCY SILKS,
SPLENDID QUALITY COLORED SILKS,
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,
CHAMELEON POPLINS AND SERGES,
"PIM'S" IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH SILK POPLINS
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS.

With a great variety of NEW FABRICS for LADIES' HOUSE DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS.

BEST SILK CLOAK VELVETS,
SILK PLUSHES,
SILK FINISH VELVETEENS.

BLACK AND COLORED SATINS FOR TRIMMINGS.

N. B.—Ladies can have their dresses made to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable styles. 10 5 mwf3t

1868.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO

Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.

LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

727 POPULAR PRICES 727

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,

Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.

Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES,

AND

SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRESS GOODS.

PIM BROS. & CO.'S

FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, in all colors.

CHAMELEON POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL SERGES,
PARISIAN STRIPED POPLINS,
PLAIN AND CORDED POPLINS,
CREPE AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAIDS, MERINOES, CASHMERES, AND DELAINES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF

Seasonable Dress Goods.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

BARGAINS IN FLANNELS.

All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 33, 35, 40, 45, and 50 cents.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Heavy All-wool Shaker Flannels, cheap.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18¾, 22, 25, 28, 31, 35, 40, 45, 50c.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Plaid Shirting Flannels.
Scarlet and Colored Opera Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 16, 19, 20, 23, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 44 and 50 cents.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Shirting, Sheeting, and Pillow-case Muslins at the very lowest market prices.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

All-wool Blankets at very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, cheap.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Youths' Vests and Pants, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemstitched Colored Border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Handkerchiefs etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported, choice fall colors. 10 3 sw

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.

We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES in such quantities as will best suit their sales and convenience, at the regular wholesale rates.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TABLE WINES.

Another invoice of our well-known

TABLE SHERRY,

At $2·75 per gallon by the cask of 20 gallons, or $3 by the demijohn. Also, very choice Amontillado and High Grade SHERRY, in small cask, demijohn dozen, or bottle. Also, our

VERY OLD PORT,

38 and 21 years old, for extra use, or for invalids.

The Wines are all our own direct importations, and are pure.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED AT THE

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, 1868, FOR

AZURENE.

10 6 tuths3t C. J. FELL & BROTHER,

Wholesale Agents for the State of Pennsylvania.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—A grand Exhibition Day for the benefit of the Improvement Fund of the Association will take place on MONDAY, 19th instant, commencing at noon.

It will consist of a series of exhibitions in the mile drive, and other entertainments, particulars of which will be furnished in Programme Books to the holders of tickets. Upwards of forty horses will contest in trials of speed.

Mr. Proskauer, the well-known caterer, will keep the Restaurant on the occasion.

Birgfeld's full Band is engaged.

Single admission, $1.

Admission Tickets, including ladies, $2.

Members are respectfully requested to waive their privilege of free admission.

Tickets and Books of Programme may be obtained at the office, No. 144 S. FOURTH Street.

Omnibusses and other conveyances will leave Broad and Walnut and Broad and Prime streets every few minutes for the Park. Commencing at 11½ A. M. 10 7 10s

POINT BREEZE PARK—MONDAY, Oct. 12, match for $250. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness. good day and track.

A. K. Myrin names b. g. Jersey Boy.
M. Godwin names g. g. General Thomas.
Admission $1. 11

POINT BREEZE PARK.—The Exhibition of October 8 is postponed until THURSDAY, 15th inst. 10 8 6s

FUGUET & SONS'

STANDARD CIGARS,

Retailed by leading grocers and dealers; each box trade-marked.

Under "MARIANA RITA" brand, nineteen varieties—genuine "ALL HAVANA" CIGARS, the leaf our importation.

Under "FRA DIAVOLO" brand, five varieties; all high grade "HAVANA-FILLER" CIGARS.

We continue our importations of HAVANA CIGARS by each direct Havana teamer.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

NO 22 S. FRONT Street.

NUMBER CXCII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

THE FOLLIES AND FRIVOLITIES OF SUNDRY WITS, COMPREHENDED BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

A BUZZ BY A TRUE BLUBOTTLE.

(*In the Ear of Archbishop Trench.*)

I still remain a Protestant, I'm not ashamed to say,
And "No Surrender" is my cry; or, if you like, my bray.
While yet the Pope's a Power abroad, the Pope's a foe at home;
And I shall cry "No Popery" until the French quit Rome.

I doubt, though, of the Irish Church, and if you let it go,
Whether you'll yield a bulwark to the enemy or no,
Whether, indeed, he do not, while against him you maintain
The Syllabus in spirit, the advantage rather gain.

But O mine Irish Bishop, O my Parson, O my Friend!
Beware with what munitions you your citadel defend.
Raise mounds, plant stakes, and with *chevaux de frise* your ramparts crown,
But don't you set up skittles to be instantly bowled down.

O reverend rhetoricians, can you possibly suppose
Because you call a Church "Her," that your Church has eyes and nose,
And is a living Person, as that werd's by Mill applied,
With right, as such, of property, that must intact abide?

Your Church is an Abstraction, without either crown or sole,
Can neither wear *chaussure* on foot, nor *chignon* upon poll;
Your vested rights are all the rights whereof she stands possessed:
Whilst your life-property is spared, the State can claim the rest.

Then take your loaves and fishes, and enjoy your several shares,
No Corporation has a right of leaving wealth to heirs;
Save only what the nation grants, which if you'd have it do,
Show your successors like to be more worth their salt than you.

DONKEY RACE AT DONCASTER.—At Doncaster Races, among the quadrupeds that ran for the Badminton Handicap one was named Ritualist. The owner of this beast was a Mr. Prior. Supposing that the Doncaster Races are horse races, some people may wonder that a Prior should have given the name of Ritualist to a noble animal. A regular Prior would, of course, never have done any such thing, and we are driven to the supposition that the Badminton Handicap is a race in which the winner comes in hindmost.

A HIGH AFFAIR OF HONOR.—The French code of honor obliges any gentleman insulted by another to challenge him, and allows that other the choice of weapons. It should also allow him the choice of place. Then a funambulist, though less skilled than M. Blondin, would be enabled to assassinate anybody he pleased by extorting a challenge from him, and then obliging him to fight upon the tight-rope.

A COSMOPOLITAN IDEA.—The Extradition Committee have just published their Report. They recommend that, on stipulated conditions, the extradition of criminals should be facilitated. It is well that we and foreigners should agree to give up each other's rogues, but how much better it would be if we could also get our foreign friends to give up their rogueries!

BOXIANA AND ROGUES.—The magistrates exhibit a laudable firmness in dealing with prize-fighters. It is particularly to be hoped that they will enforce the law with rigor against all those dishonest small tradesmen who employ Light Weights.

FROM GLOUCESTER.—*Unmovable Feast or a Stationery Festival.*—The Festival of the Three Quires. The performers, it is stated, went to bed in Eighty-two sheets.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—*Formosa* has won the St. Leger, to the satisfaction of her admirers and backers, who were right in saying, "*Beautiful* for ever!"

A "STAGE W'ISPER."—The man who puts the straw in the omnibus.

ADVICE TO IDLE VAGABONDS.—Put your shoulder to the wheel—or put your feet.

—Motto for confectioners' flies—"What I-ces I sticks to!"

—A great patron of the turf—Old Scratch.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—*Not* Lord Mayo.

From "Fun."

REDUNDANCY.—The New York *Tribune* informs us that the ladies of Philadelphia have a rifle club, and that a shooting match recently came off at Washington Retreat, where the first prize fell to a lady of whom the *Tribune* says, "Miss Mary Ann Schutz." This is mere nonsense! How could she have won the first prize at a rifle match if she didn't shoot?

THE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT QUESTION.—When a convicted murderer is described by the papers as having arrived at a proper "frame" of mind, may that be taken to be "g(n)ilt?"

DISHING A TORY.—(Just for a change.)—What the Premier will have to swallow when Parliament meets—Any quantity of *Mayo-"nays."*

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.—A friend of ours, who advocates the abolition of capital punishment, declares that to try to cure crime by hanging criminals is mere hemp-iricism.

A MEDICAL MEM.—The worst form of dropsy is that in which spirit takes the place of water. To distinguish it from the ordinary form this is known in medical circles as the "just-another-drop-sy."

DIPS-O-MANIACS.—The early plunges of those insane people who bathe in the Serpentine every morning in the depth of winter.

A DIP IN THE LUCKY BAG.—Louis Blanc is one of the candidates for Paris at the coming general election in France. The voting is by ballot, and we can confidently state that one of the prizes of the lottery will be a Blanc.

UNCHARITABLE.—Seeing the announcement "house cramm'd" at the portals of the—well, no matter what—theatre the other evening, Chirper observed—"public cramm'd"—neare the mark!

A DREAM OF DRINKS.

By a Total Abstainer.

In an after-dinner slumber,
Taking more than forty winks,
I had visions without number
Of innumerable drinks.

In this very hot September,
Pleasant was it in my dreams,
Cooling liquors to remember,
Bubbling in eternal streams.

With the triangle surmounted,
First in order saw I pass,
Dozens of the beer accounted
Finest in the vats of Bass.

Once a lady's heart was "troublin'"
At the thought of Dublin Bay,
Little wonder, stout of Dublin
Froths in such a tempting way.

Then a claret-cup was creaming,
With an iceberg shining through;
And above its wavelets gleaming
Rose the borage flowers of blue.

With emotions sweet and tender,
Next I saw my "S. and B.;"
With the soda's swift surrender,
Of its brandied charms to me.

And I gazed with fond affection
On a tumbler then, wherein
Ice and lemon met—inspection
Gave a gentle thought of gin.

"Cocktails," "cobblers," "slings," and "smashes,"
All Americans have made,
Came in dreams—that drinker rash is
Who drinks with them, I'm afraid.

With a change of climate coming
Saw I steaming glasses stand,
On the fire a kettle humming,
And the whisky near my hand.

It will seem extremely odd, I
Said, if I refuse to mix,
So I filled a glass of toddy,
With a few convivial bricks.

Do not blame me for that action,
It were churlish to refuse;
Though there's little satisfaction
In a visionary booze.

THE CHIEF OF THE MINT AUTHORITIES—Lamb.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
CITY TICKET.
MAYOR.
GENERAL HECTOR TYNDALE
RECEIVER OF TAXES.
RICHARD PETTIT.
CITY CONTROLLER.
SAMUEL P. HANDCOCK.
CITY COMMISSIONER.
MAJOR ALEXANDER McCUEN.
PROTHONOTARY OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
CAPTAIN RICHARD DONAGAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
CHARLES GIBBONS.
CITY SOLICITOR.
THOMAS J. WORRELL.
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
J. I. CLARK HARE.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
M. RUSSELL THAYER.
CONGRESS.
First District—BENJAMIN L. BERRY.
Second District—CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—WILLIAM D. kELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.
STATE SENATORS.
Second District—A. WILSON HENSZEY
Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL.
REPRESENTATIVES.
First District—DAVID FOY.
Second District—ROBERT C TITTERMARY.
Third District—WILLIAM P. HAMM.
Fourth District—GEORGE W. MYERS, JR.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES V. STOKES.
Ninth District—CAPT. FRANK LOGO.
Tenth District—COL. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
Twelth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—JOHN CLOUD. [10 3 9t
Fifteenth District—JAMES HOLGATE.
Sixteenth District—COL. MARSHALL C. HONG.
Seventeenth District—COL. JOHN CLARK.
Eighteenth District—CAPT. ROBERT HERVEY.

☞ TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

It will be your duty on the 13th instant to elect a President Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia. The Hon. J. I. CLARK HARE, who has been on that bench for nearly twenty years, is a candidate for re-election.

The principle seems now to be established in Philadelphia that the Judiciary must be lifted above mere party politics, and that when pure and capable Judges have acquired respect and experience by long services they shall not be subject to the ordinary chances of an election. In 1851 Judge Sharswood was nominated by both parties, and the District Court remained unchanged. The best men of both sides united in 1857 to re-elect Judge Ludlow, who had been ten years in office. Judge HARE, whose judicial services have continued for nearly twenty years, will receive, we are satisfied, a similar support.

A frequent change of Judges is a public misfortune. When those who have, by years of discipline and labor, reached a habit of judicial intercourse which tends to harmonize views and facilitate administration are lost to us, and new and untrained men take their places, evils and embarrassments arise which only those in our position can fully understand. We trust that such a result may not be reached in the District Court.

The undersigned, members of the Philadelphia Bar, unite in testifying to the eminent purity and ability of Judge Hare, and to his long and tried services on the Bench, and in asking earnestly that the principle so fully established in the cases just referred to shall not be forgotten at the coming election. Party conventions may insist upon presenting rival candidates, but conservative citizens of both sides will support tried and faithful judges.

Wm. M. Meredith,	Egbert K. Nichols,
Samuel H. Perkins,	Chas. S. Pancoast,
W. Heyward Drayton,	Clarence Barden,
R. C. McMurtrie,	Wm. D. Baker,
Joseph A. Clay,	Wm. P. Messick,
Alexander Henry,	Eli K. Price,
Chapman Biddle,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Joseph S. Brewster,	Henry Wharton,
R. Rundle Smith,	John B. Colahan
Wm. E. Whitman,	Clement B. Pearose,
W. B. Robins,	John D. Blight,
Richard M. Cadwalader,	Edward Shippen,
Henry C. Townsend,	N. B. Browne,
James W. Paul,	Morton P. Henry,
Jos. B Townsend,	Samuel F. Flood,
A. L. Leichworth,	J. D. Sergeant,
Wm. W. Juvenal,	E. Spencer Miller,
Isaac Norris,	Samuel C. Perkins,
Chas. R. T. Collis,	H. Ashhurst,
W. Rotch Wister,	Wm. Henry Rawle,
Amos Briggs,	Cadwalader Biddle,
Aubrey H. smith,	Daniel Dougherty,
John S. Gerhard,	John B. Thayer,
John Shallcross,	James Lynd,
D. Boyle Brown,	William F. Judson,
J. F. Pratt,	Edwin T. Chase,
Alfred L. Carey,	J. Howard Gendall,
G. H. McCabe,	D. P. Brown, Jr.,
James Starr,	S. W. Reeves,
Henry Saunders,	William L. Dennis,
George Tucker Bispham,	Edward L. Perkins,
S. Henry Norris,	William A. Allison,
Joshua Spelling,	J. H. Campbell,
J. D. Meredith,	M. C. Marsh,
James MacGuire,	John G. Johnson,
Richard L. Hunter,	Thompson Lenang,
H. C. Thomson,	John Hanna,
Robert N. Wilson,	O. W. O'Brien,
George D. Rudd,	Morris Black,
James T. Mitchell,	Edward McCabe,
H. G. Clay,	Richard P. White,
A. Atwood Grace,	J. Alexander Simpson,
Frederick A. Vancleve,	R. S. Grosdale,
A. Thomson,	Charles W. Beresford,
W. W. Wiltoank,	J. G. Rosengarten,
B. F. Fisher,	W. E. Littleton,
Jesse Cox, Jr.,	Sam'l S Hollingsworth,
H. B. Brown,	L. R. Fletcher,
John J. Ridgway, Jr.,	Henry R. Edmunds,
John Blackburn,	T. Bradford Dwight,
Samuel H. Orwig,	Charles Meyers,
S. Speckman,	Thomas Hart Jr.,
Jerome Carty,	E. S. Harlan,
William McMichael,	Jacob E. Bowers,
Christian Kneass,	G. W. Dearick,
J. S. Sharp,	Silas L. Bondinot,
G. Coles Purves,	A. L. Hennerahotz. [10
Lewis Wain Smith,	

POLITICAL.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I have received official information that

ORGANIZED BODIES OF EVIL-DISPOSED MEN, IN THE CITIES OF

BALTIMORE, NEW YORK,

And other places, have made preparations to visit the

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TO VOTE

AT

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

In various Election Districts of this City;

AND WHEREAS, It is the determination of the constituted authorities to make every effort to

DETECT, ARREST, AND PUNISH,

With merited severity, all such offenders against the laws of this Commonwealth;

Now, therefore, all such persons are hereby notified and warned against any interference with

The Rights of the Legal Voters

And Citizens of Philadelphia, by presenting themselves at any election poll in the city of Philadelphia on the day of the General Election, *And I do hereby call upon all Police Officers* to be active and vigilant in

ARRESTING ALL SUCH PERSONS,

With a view to their

SPEEDY PUNISHMENT.

And I further call upon all railroad agents and good citizens to communicate to the Mayor of the city, without delay, whatever information they may have in relation to the said INTENDED VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS of this Commonwealth.

WILLIAM B. MANN,
10 8 4t DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS

REWARD!

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1868.

Whereas, It is believed that certain persons in Philadelphia and elsewhere have conspired to induce lawless men from other States to visit Philadelphia for the purpose of voting at the General Election to be held on the 13th inst.;

And whereas, It has been judicially ascertained that large numbers of NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES are in circulation, purporting to have been issued under the seal of the SUPREME COURT, and the signature of J. ROSS SNOWDEN, Prothonotary, which are fraudulent and spurious, and that numerous persons holding such certificates have been fraudulently assessed for the purpose of voting at the said election; therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of the League be and he is hereby authorized to offer the following Rewards, to wit:—

A Reward of Two Thousand Dollars

For the arrest and conviction of the conspirators concerned in the importation of persons from other States, either for the purpose of voting at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held on the 13th of October, 1868, or for the purpose of intimidating the voters of Philadelphia at the said election. A further

Reward of One Thousand Dollars,

For the arrest and conviction of the principal persons concerned in the issuing of false and fraudulent naturalization papers under the SEAL OF THE SUPREME COURT of Pennsylvania. Also, a

Reward of Twenty-five Dollars

For the arrest and conviction of ANY and EVERY person who shall VOTE or ATTEMPT TO VOTE upon any FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPER at the said General Election. Also, a further

Reward of Fifty Dollars

For the arrest and conviction of ANY and EVERY PERSON, not a citizen of Philadelphia, who shall VOTE or ATTEMPT TO VOTE at the said General Election.

THE FOREGOING REWARDS WILL BE PAID BY THE

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
10 10 SECRETARY OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

REPUBLICANS, ONCE MORE!

A MASS MEETING

OF THE

Republicans of Philadelphia,

AND OF

ALL GOOD CITIZENS,

Who are in favor of securing the RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE to a

FAIR ELECTION,

Will be held in front of the

LEAGUE HOUSE,

ON BROAD STREET,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

OUR CITY

Must not be surrendered to the control of a party whose managers have

Counterfeited the Seal of the Supreme Court,

And FORGED THE NAME OF THE PROTHONOTARY, and who are now endeavoring to secure the co-operation of

THIEVES AND RUFFIANS

From BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, and elsewhere, for the purpose of defeating the will of

The Honest Voters of Philadelphia.

The meeting will be addressed by

Gov. JOHN W. GEARY,
Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY,
Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL,
Hon. LEONARD MYERS,
Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS,
Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN. 10 9 2t

☞ TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY of Philadelphia.

We trust sincerely that the doctrine that our Judiciary is to be lifted above the common party strife will receive renewed support at the coming election. The general recognition of that doctrine led in 1851 to the nomination of Judge Sharswood by both Conventions, and his unanimous election. It enabled Judge Ludlow, in 1857, to lead his ticket by a majority far beyond that of any other candidate. It will, we are satisfied, receive a still more decided approval on the 13th of October.

The Hon. J. I. CLARK HARE is President Judge of the District Court. He has been on that Bench for nearly twenty years. The place is now to be filled by election, and he is a candidate. He is learned and capable; upright beyond all suspicion; trained and experienced in the duties of the office; calm, prompt and impartial in the administration of justice. No party questions come into that tribunal. No political temptations assail its Judges. It is the interest of all classes alike to keep it pure, guard its dignity, and prevent change and experiment.

We look with confidence to the support of JUDGE HARE by men of both parties:

Samuel Grant, Jr.,	C. P. Bayard,
Richard S. Smith,	Charles Platt,
Thos. Wattson & Sons,	C. N. Borie,
Henry D. Sherrerd,	Edwin M. Lewis,
H. P. Borie,	E. H. Clark,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Richard Ashhurst,
S. Morris Wain,	Thomas C. Hand,
Hoffman & Kennedy,	F. Fraley,
H. P. McKean,	William M. Farr,
Ward B. Haseltine,	Lewis, Wharton & Co.,
John M. Kennedy,	Edwin, Brothers & Co.,
Atwood Smith,	Farnham, Kirkham & Co.,
John Haseltine,	M. L. Carson & Son,
R. B. Brinton,	Coffin & Altemus,
H. Lapsley,	Fales, Wharton & Co.,
S. W. Thackara,	Love, Black & Co.,
G. A. Wood,	Leonard Baker & Co.,
Alex. Biddle,	Lewis & Co.,
A. J. Antelo,	Josiah D. Brooks,
C. H. Hutchinson,	Claghorn, Herring & Co.,
Charles Dutilh,	Caleb J. Milne,
C. Cope,	Meigs & Brother,
William Purves,	E. K. Bowen,
John G. Repplier,	W. F. Potter,
George S. Repplier,	Bond & Biddle,
John Tucker,	James Graham & Co.,
S. Bradford,	J. Perry & Co.,
Thomas Smith,	J. B. McCreary, President
John W. Sexton,	H. B. Coal Co.,
Jay Cooke & Co.,	Joseph Howell & Co.,
O. Thompson,	Joseph Lea & Co.,
J. Heckley,	Brooks, Miller & Co.,
John Rodman Paul,	English, Brother & Co.,
Edward Pennington, Jr.,	Pemberton S. Hutchinson,
Reyburn, Hunter & Co.,	E. Otis Kendall.
Wm. S. Smith,	1t

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES

ATTENTION.

A general meeting of the Club will be held at Headquarters on

SATURDAY, Oct. 10, 1868,

at 8 o'clock P. M.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as important business relating to the election will be considered.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WILLIAM McMICHAEL President.
WILLIAM L. FOX, Secretary. 10 9 2t

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD.—THE REGULAR Assessors also the Extra Assessments of the ward at J. A. Maher's Pavilion Hotel, N. E. corner of NINTH and COATES Streets. 10 8 4t*

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 6 tf

POLITICAL.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

From "Sunday Dispatch," June 21, 1868.

It is due to Mr. Melloy to say that the present law requiring that the five per cent. of the delinquent taxes, formerly pocketed by the Receiver, shall be paid into the City Treasury, might not have been passed for years yet, if ever but for him. When Mr. Melloy was a candidate in 1862, he authorized his friends to pledge him to hand over this percentage to the city, and in 1864 he published the following card, it being the first of the kind ever published by any candidate for Receiver:—

"In answer to inquiries made as to the manner in which in the event of my election to the office of Receiver of Taxes, I mean to discharge its duties, I will state that I shall not appropriate to myself, but will account to the public for all of the five per cent. commissions now authorized by law to be collected on the unpaid taxes at the end of each year, and that I will put a stop to all abuses touching expenses for advertising Sheriff's costs and other illegal exactions."

The amount of this five per cent. of the unpaid taxes annually is about $25 000 and sometimes much more which sum now goes into the City Treasury, instead of into the Receiver's private pocket; and it is to Mr. Melloy's repeated offers, if elected, to give this amount to the public, that we are mainly indebted for so early a passage of the law compelling Receivers to do this. Mr. Melloy's card first drew public attention to this stupendous perquisite of the office, started agitation on the subject of repealing the law under which it became such, and finally caused the passage of the present law on the subject. Since Mr. Melloy's nomination appears to be conceded, it is but just and proper that he should have the full benefit of this fact, as well as of the fact that he is an incorruptible, honest, and correct business man and a good citizen. That he would make a first-rate Receiver no one denies.

From "Sunday Transcript," June 28, 1868.

John M. Melloy, the candidate for Receiver of Taxes, is an honest tradesman and a public-spirited citizen. He was among the first to condemn the Five Per Cent. Fraud of the Tax Receiver's office, and though a candidate for the position, was prominent in urging the repeal of that measure of iniquity. The city owes him a debt of gratitude in this regard that it should not be slow to repay.

From "Evening Telegraph," June 24, 1868.

The nomine for Receiver of Taxes is John M. Melloy, a tin merchant on Market street, who is doubtless an honest man. It is to him the credit is due of giving up the five per cent. commission for which all the politicians for years have sighed.

From "Sunday Times," June 28, 1868.

For Receiver of Taxes John M. Melloy, Esq., has a third time received the Democratic nomination. Mr. Melloy has been for many years in business in Market street, as a large manufacturer of tinware. His reputation as a business man is A. No. 1. Although twice defeated for the same office, yet, like Mr. Fox, he on both occasions ran ahead of his ticket. Mr. Melloy was the first candidate for Receiver to propose to forego the handsome perquisites of the five per cent. on outstanding taxes, amounting to some $25 000, it is said. Attention was thus called to the subject, and legislative enactment has been had which now puts that percentage into the City Treasury. The credit of the correction of the abuse is due to Mr. Melloy. 10 10 2t*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 13 49

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 13smith[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29

STATIONERY, ETC.

WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,

No. 127 South THIRD Street,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

BANK, INSURANCE, AND MERCANTILE

STATIONER,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

PREMIUM BLANK BOOKS.

Lithographic and Letter-Press Printing.

Bonds and Coupons, Certificates of Stocks, Policies Bills of Exchange, Cards, Circulars, and Bill Heads printed in the neatest style, at short notice.

Just received, a large invoice of LEVY'S COMMERCIAL PENS. 10 6 1uths3t

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

BOYS' CLOTHING STORE

IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,

Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.

An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
9 4 fsmwm TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS.

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $3 50; Seckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $2 50; superior whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2 20, in abiela and circular gore; Madame Foy's corset skirt supporters, at $1 50.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 625 ARCH Street.

9 2 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS

MONUMENTAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BALTIMORE.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 16th of September, 1868, is published in accordance with an Act of Assembly:—

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$200,000
Paid in full	200,000

ASSETS.

Value of Real Estate held by Company	$50 000
Cash on hand	1,538
Cash deposited in Franklin Bank of Baltimore	3,812
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	6,812
AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY COMPANY	
14 Western Maryland Railroad Bonds, First Mortgage, common, par value $100, market value $84	10,920
6 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds, Second Mortgage, common, par value $1000, market value $77 50	4,650
10 Tennessee State Bonds, 6 per cent., 1866 and 1868, par value, $1000, market value $67 50	6,925
Bills receivable	111,615
AMOUNT OF STOCK HELD BY COMPANY AS COLLATERAL SECURITY FOR LOANS.	
23 United States 5-20 Bonds, par value $1000	$23,000
6 Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Bonds, par value $1000	8,000
0 shares Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire & Insurance Company Stock, par value $10	341
10 Southside R R. Bonds, $1000 par, market	5,000
Loaned on Warehouse receipts for Grain	10,600
Norfolk and Petersburg R. R. Bonds, $500 par, market	500
2 Orange and Alex. R. R. Bonds, $500 par	800
1 Permanent Land Society stock, par	100
Amount of assessments on stock of Company called in, due and unpaid	6,800
Amount of interest on investments made by Company, due and unpaid	640

LIABILITIES.

Claims for loss in suit	6,500
Amount of losses paid during the year	24,714
Amount of losses during the year not yet settled	8,000
Amount of Dividends declared	6,000
All losses unsettled it is believed can be settled for $10,000.	

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	89,525
Amount of premiums earned	32,942
Amount of interest money received from investments of the Company	5,869
Amount of income of Company from any other source	1,269

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	24,714
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	813
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	5,071
Amount of dividends paid during year	6,000
Amount of expenses during year, including commissions and fees paid to the agents and officers of the Company	16,726
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	1,804
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of Company	9,636
Amount of promissory notes held by the Company as part of the whole of the capital thereof	1,000

WILLIAM NUMSEN, President.

S. G. MILES, Vice-President.

T. S. RHETT, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,

AGENTS,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Building,

No. 409 WALNUT Street,

10 10 stuth8t PHILADELPHIA.

Joseph Tillinghast. David B. Hilt.

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA

SALT FISH COMPANY.

DESICCATED COD FISH FOR FAMILY USE

ONE POUND EQUAL TO FOUR POUNDS RAW FISH.

Warranted to keep in any climate for any number of years. Great saving in freight, shrinkage, and decay. One-third of a pound makes a meal for seven persons.

Sample cases 24 and 48 pounds each.

Sold by all Grocers, and manufactured by the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, LEDGER PLACE, rear of No. 52 North SECOND St., Philad. 9 15 1uthsim

PATENTED JULY 7, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA EAST INDIA

COCOANUT COMPANY,

TRADE MARK. LEDGER PLACE.

Rear No. 52 North SECOND St., Philada.,

MANUFACTURERS

PREPARED COCOANUT, FOR PIES, PUDDINGS CAKES, ETC. ETC. 9 15 1uthsim

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, from Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

H. WALKER & SONS,
2 mwf No 11 North SIXTH Street

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Hall W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma, Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 10 6

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

A Bible Riddle.

The following riddle is old, but excellent. The answer is in the first book of Samuel. Which of our young readers will find it?

Come and commiserate one who was blind,
Helpless and desolate, void of a mind;
Guideless, deceiving; though unbelieving,
Free from all sin.
By mortals adored, still I ignored
The world I was in.
King Ptolemy's, Cæsar's, and Tiglath Pilezars,
Birth-days are shown:
Wise men, astrologers, all are acknowledgers,
Mine is unknown.
I ne'er had a father nor mother;
Or rather, if I had either, then they were neither
Alive at my birth.
Lodge in a place, taunted by malice,
I did not inherit, by lineage or merit,
A spot on the earth.
Nur ed among Pagans, no one baptized me,
Sponsor I had, who ne'er catechized me;
She gave me the name to her heart that was dearest.
She gave me the place to her bosom was nearest:
But one look of kindness she cast on me never,
Nor word on my blindness I heard from her ever.
Encompassed by strangers, naught could alarm me;
I saved, I destroyed, I blessed, I alloyed;
Kept a crown for a prince, but had none of my own;
Filled the place of a king, but ne'er had a throne;
Rescued a warrior, baffled a plot;
Was what I seemed not, seemed what I was not,
Devoted to slaughter, a price on my head,
A king's lovely daughter watched by my bed.
How gently she dressed me, fainting with fear!
She never caressed me, nor wiped off a tear;
Ne'er moistened my lips, though parching and dry,
What marvel a blight should pursue and try;
'Twas royally nursed me, wretched and poor;
'Twas royally cursed me in secret, I'm sure.
I lived not, I died not, but tell you I must,
That ages have passed since I first turned to dust.
This paradox whence? this squalor, this splendor?
Say, was I king, or a silly pretender?
Fathom the mystery, deep in my history—
Was I a man?
An angel supernal, a demon infernal?
Solve it who can.

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

BAPTIST.

—That the Baptist denomination outside of those limits which President Wayland used to teach with his voice is even yet almost wholly given over to close communion it seems impossible to doubt. We have not seen a single Baptist organ that has a kindly word to offer on the action of the Warren Association, which declined to pass the iron-clad resolution of Dr. Lincoln. Most of these papers have passed over this action as lightly as possible; but the *Examiner and Chronicle* of this city is very severe upon Dr. Caswell, plainly telling him that he was not elected President of Brown University that he might betray the denomination. It forgets that his honored predecessor, against whom not a dog moved his tongue, held the same sentiments. The resolution of Dr. Lincoln, which he defended so feebly before his own Association, will become a part of Baptist history. It is being pressed at every Association; and, so far as we may judge from the Baptist papers, adopted with not a dissenting voice. It was so in the other Rhode Island Association, in the Worcester and in the Boston North Association. At the latter meeting, Dr. Eddy, after reading the resolution, and quoting from the *Independent* our report of its fate, added:—"I would like to have these resolutions passed as they are. If the old Baptist banner trails in the dust beneath the shadow of the ancient university, let us lift it high upon the graves of Stillman and Baldwin." Loud "Amens" gave indication that the audience was in full sympathy with the speaker; and when the moderator put the question the resolution was carried unanimously by a rising vote.—*Independent.*

—*Ministerial Conference.*—The monthly meeting of the Ministerial Conference was held at the Publication Rooms on Monday morning last. The attendance was not so large as usual, owing no doubt to the fact that the pastors generally attended the opening of the Crozer Seminary, and could not well be absent from their posts so soon again. There was a very general and animated discussion of the question, 'Would it be advantageous to substitute some other service in the place of a second sermon to the same people on the Lord's day?"

—The chapel of the Memorial Church, in this city, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for occupancy before the close of the year. Dr. Henson's people made a very generous contribution last Sabbath of $4500 to the building fund. This people *all* pull, and *pull* together.

—The editor of the *Baptist* says:—"Associations are being held all over the South, and so far as we have witnessed or heard from them, they are well attended, and reports encouraging. Our numerical strength is rapidly increasing."

—The Berean Church, in this city, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. James Cooper, is indulging the hope that Rev. Dr. Levy, of Newark, will soon give them an affirmative response to their earnest call to become their pastor.

—The Eleventh Church, in this city, has welcomed her new pastor, Rev. Charles Keyser, who commenced his ministry among them last Sunday. A cordial welcome is extended to him by the pastors and churches of the city, and we hope and believe a brighter day is about to dawn upon that afflicted church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—A writer in the North Carolina *Presbyterian* gives the following account of a revival in Ashpole Church, in the Presbytery of Fayetteville, of which the Rev. Archibald McQueen is the pastor: "During the first days of the meeting marked interest was apparent in the congregation, which continued to deepen and widen until it pervaded the whole community, absorbing every other consideration. The strong man of hoary age and the youth of tender years were led together by the Spirit of God, as humble penitents, to the foot of a Saviour's cross. One hundred and twenty-two souls, upon profession of their faith in Christ, were added to the church, and others who make a profession will connect themselves with other branches of the Christian Church. Of this number ninety-four were whites, twenty of whom were heads of families and twenty-eight were freedmen."

—The Basis of Union presented by the Philadelphia Convention has generally been rejected by the ecclesiastical assemblies of the United Presbyterian Church. In the second Synod of the West, however, action more favourable to union was taken. The Synod met in Piqua, Ohio, last month, and having heard its delegates to the Convention, adopted the following:—

"*Resolved*, That the Synod having heard the statements of its delegates to the Union Convention, held in Philadelphia last November, approve of their conduct in voting for the Basis there adopted, in order that it might be brought before the churches, and declare it as its judgment that said Basis is of such a character as to warrant a continuance or negotiation for Presbyterial union."

—The new Presbyterian church at Fairview, New Jersey, was dedicated on Sunday week. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Parsons, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Beverly, and the prayer of dedication was offered by the Rev. M. L. Hofford, who has charge of this new church enterprise. The church is beautifully located on the Burlington and Camden turnpike, in the village of Fairview, one mile beyond Bridgeboro. It is a neat frame building, built in modern style, with end gallery and small spire, and painted in a tasteful manner, and is capable of accommodating about two hundred and fifty persons. It was densely crowded on Sunday last, many being unable to obtain admittance. The prospects of the congregation are quite encouraging.

—According to the *Evangelist*, the Old and New School Presbyterians united would make a membership of 420,000. Of this, two-fifths would be New School and three-fifths Old School. The number of ministers in the united Church would be about 4100, of whom three-sevenths would be New School the four-sevenths Old School. The number of churches in the united body would be 4327, of which nearly two-thirds would be Old School.

—A Presbyterian church was organized at Cherokee, Labette county, Kansas, on the 20th of September, by the Rev. James Lewis and the Rev. Charles H. McCreary, graduates of the last class in Union Theological Seminary. The Rev. Mr. McCreery takes charge of the church.

—The Congregational church at Newton Falls, Ohio, has recently changed its ecclesiastical polity, in accordance with the advice of the General Assembly, having previously elected five of the members for a Board of Elders or Session.

—The Rev. J. S. McConnell, from the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Chicago, has been received into the New School Church and the Presbytery of Chicago.

—The Rev. Francis H. Bowman, of the Augusta Church, Virginia, has been called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, Memphis, Tenn., late Dr. Stedman's.

—Six churches in the Presbytery of Wellsboro, Pa., are vacant, most of them in important localities.

—Grand River Presbytery, Ohio, has gained five ministers and two churches in a year.

CATHOLIC.

—There is quite an imbroglio among the Roman Catholics of Chicago. Bishop Duggan, while lately at Rome, learned that some of the priests of Chicago had been sending complaints to the Holy City in reference to his management of the property of the diocese, amounting to $3,000,000, and which is vested in him as sole trustee. On his return, the Bishop summarily deposed Father Dunn, of St. Patrick's Church, and Father Rolfe, of the Church of the Holy Name. As these men had been especially instrumental in creating and wisely investing the large property of the diocese, and had the cordial support of their people, the Bishop's arbitrary course excited an indignation among the usually submissive flock. An indignation meeting was held, and a committee of fifteen of the remonstrants—including aldermen, colonels, politicians, and merchants—have the matter in charge. A fund of $3000 has been subscribed to prosecute an appeal before the Holy Father in Rome. Alarmed at this opposition, the Bishop has now withdrawn his edict. It is refreshing to see some self-asserting spirit manifested; but even the most independent of the speakers said in the public meeting:—'Let us bring him back, and I will be the first to place him in his parochial residence until we have time to hear from Rome that it is right he should be dismissed; then I will be the first to let him go."—*Independent.*

—An archbishop and five new bishops have been appointed by the Pope for Mexico, and will soon enter upon their mission. This is not simply a means of securing His Holiness needed votes in the coming Œcumenical Council; it is the first fruits of the surrender of Juarez to the Papal hierarchy. Their first and, we fear, successful effort will be directed to the repeal of the law which secularized the vast ecclesiastical property, whose retention by the clergy and given them such an undue and odious power in the State. The selection for the post of minister from our country to Mexico of General Rosecrans—a man who is not only a Roman Catholic, but a brother of the Bishop of Cincinnati—will not at all weaken this anti-republican Papal party.—*Independent.*

METHODIST.

—Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, writes to the Nashville *Advocate*, explaining the action of their last General Conference in relation to colored Conferences. The Bishops are authorized to form charges, districts, and Annual Conferences of colored members, and, where two or more Annual Conferences are formed, are instructed to advise and assist them in organizing a separate General Conference for themselves. The Memphis Annual Conference has been already organized, and will meet November 18. Nearly all of the preachers in this Conference, Bishop Paine thinks, are able to read, and more than half to write.

—There is a revival of religion going on in Danville, Virginia, in the Methodist church, and over one hundred persons have professed conversion. The revival is not confined to one congregation, but members of all the congregations are subjects of it. The ministers of the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches are working together, in perfect harmony, and doing everything, as far as human instrumentality is concerned, to bringing sinners under the influence of the Gospel.

EPISCOPAL.

—The following propositions for the advancement of the Protestant Episcopal Church will come up before the Convention now in session in New York:—

"The time having come when the Church should seriously consider her relations to the world and assume that attitude which is best calculated to advance her interests and promote peace both among those within and those without, the following propositions are presented for the consideration of all those who are willing to work together on a new and more Catholic platform:—

"1. That a threefold Ministry like that of the Protestant Episcopal Church is scriptural and binding, yet demands no judgment of the ministry of others.

"2. That no other than the regular clergy are to be allowed as clergy to officiate in congregations of the Church.

"3 That the office of an Evangelist is one that any pious and competent person may assume in any congregation, when required.

"4. That it is the duty of every member of the Protestant Episcopal Church to labor to make this Church the great centre of unity for all other religious bodies in the land.

"5. That the Book of Common Prayer should be further enriched by additional prayers.

"6. That every minister should be authorized to abridge the morning service when expedient, and to use either one or two of the three offices now in use.

"7. That the form of general exhortation beginning with 'Dearly beloved brethren' should be left optional.

"8. That congregations may, when required, use other collections of hymns in public worship than those provided by the General Convention.

"9. That both choral services and meetings for special prayer and conference, as now practised, shall continue to be deemed allowable, where they minister to edification.

"10. That increased ceremonial generally in public worship is to be permitted in order to meet an innocent and growing demand.

"11. That all forms and ceremonies are trifles compared with the preaching of a pure Gospel, and should therefore never interfere with the administration of the Word.

"12. The voluntary organizations in connection with the Church for the advancement of its work are advisable and expedient, as providing for the harmonious co-operation of those holding similar views.

"13. That while sectarianism is a gross evil, the various schools of theology may all exist in the Church without interfering with her safety or well-being.

"14. That no branch of the Catholic Church can claim a primacy over any other branch.

"15. That the subject of a 'Concordat' with Rome is not to be considered.

"16. That fraternal intercourse should be maintained so far as expedient and proper with all who profess and call themselves Christians.

"17. That we should aim at unity in essentials, liberty in non-essentials, and charity in all things."

—The Church of the Holy Innocents is a new one, and is located in the upper part of the city, in a rural district called Tacony. Several months ago, the announcement of the format on of a new congregation was made in these columns, and the prospects were hopefully portrayed. The enterprise has prospered, and on Tuesday afternoon last the corner-stone of a new church edifice was laid with the usual and appropriate ceremonies. There was a large number of people present, having come from the vicinity and lower parts of the city. The Rev. E. Y. Buchanan led the devotions used upon the occasion, and the Rev. Dr. Morton, President of the Standing Committee, laid the stone. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Morris, Rev. Mr. Millet, Mr. William Welsh, and by Rev. Dr. Morton. Besides those clergymen who took part in conducting the services there were present Rev. Drs. Suddards and Crooke and Rev. Messrs. Newman and Rodcrow. The occasion was felt to be one of much interest, and enjoyed by those who participated in the exercises. We understand the building will be soon completed, and may be occupied before the winter sets in.—*Episcopalian.*

—A correspondent of the *Religious Herald* (Richmond, Va.), writing from Alabama, says:—"On last Sunday, the late acting rector of the Episcopal church in Tuscaloosa, Ala., took occasion, in the morning service, to renounce Episcopacy, and to declare his adoption of Roman Catholic views."

—The Episcopalians of Connecticut, comprising 11,187 families and 15,931 communicants, have contributed during the past year, for various purposes connected with the Church, $218,514·17.

—About one-fourth of all the clergy of the Episcopal Church in this country have come out of the Methodist Church, and some of these have become eminent and conservative Bishops.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The First Church, Albany, laid the corner-stone of their new house, with interesting ceremonies, September 22. It is to stand on the corner of Eagle and Beaver streets, and will be built of brick with stone trimmings. The audience room will be 66 by 76 feet, and the spire will be carried up 210 feet. The total cost of house and lot will be about $125 000, and the edifice is expected to be finished next May.

—Sabbath before last, fifty persons united with the Congregational Church at Thomaston, Conn., on profession of faith, a part of the fruits of the late revival. More than usual religious interest still exists in different parts of the parish.

—Andover Seminary begins the year with about seventy-five students, in the regular course. The new short course will have a class of six.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

TO HORSEMEN AND FARMERS.

DR. BOBB'S GREAT HORSE POWDER,
FOR GALLS, CUTS, OPEN SORES and BURNS.
Worst cases cured in from one to six days. NO CURE NO PAY.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.
All orders addressed
DR. BOBB,
No. 54 North SIXTH Street (third door),
Will be promptly attended to. 9 23 3mrp

CENTURY PLANT,
MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.
An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, sunshine and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his who e interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixenish soils."
$1·50 a bottle; six for $7 50.
Homœopathic Pharmacy for sale. Open evenings.
BROWN & KOLLOCK,
10 2 No. 1201 RIDGE Avenue.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct 7, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 12th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers on the line of Unionstreet, from Third street, two hundred and fifty feet westwardly to Police Station, three feet in diameter.

Sixth street, from Poplar street to Wager street, eight hundred and two feet long, three feet in diameter.

Poplar street, from Broad to Sixteenth street, nine hundred and fifty feet long, three feet in diameter.

Eighth street, from Reed street to Cross street, seven hundred and seventy feet long, three feet in diameter.

Said sewers to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such iron or stone inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the first day of December, 1868. And the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City. And the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1859. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid; and the Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
10 9 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 12th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Twenty-first street, from Locust to Spruce street, thence eastward along the line of Spruce street to a point about 200 feet east of Twentieth street.

Said sewers to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such iron or stone inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1868. And the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance to be paid by the city. And the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1859. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid; and this Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
10 9 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY store, No. 26 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of the BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 2m ERNEST SOPP.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.
BANKERS PHILA'A & N. YORK
Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.
Bills for sale on London, Paris, Frankfort, Etc.
Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.
Direct communication, by private wire, with our New York House. All fluctuations in Governments, Stocks, Gold, etc., instantly advised.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.
We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.
Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 11f

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 8 2m
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

CLENDINNING & DAVIS,
NO. 45 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Stock and Gold Brokers.
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 15
R. CLENDINNING, JR. JOHN R. DAVIS

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 218 LODGE STREET, AND No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
7 23 PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, Stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.
Leaves Arch street Wharf | Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 10, 8 A.M | Saturday, Oct. 10, 12 M.
Sunday, Oct. 11, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Monday, Oct 12, 10 A.M | Monday, Oct. 12, 2 P.M
Tuesday, " 13, 10 A.M | Tuesday, " 13, 2 P.M
Wednesday, " 14, 11 A.M | Wednesday, " 14, 3 P.M
Thursday, " 15, 11 A.M | Thursday, " 15, 3 P.M
Friday, " 16, 12 M. | Friday, " 16, P.M
Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.
The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 3 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1f No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 10 s tf

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 25 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, October 10.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 17.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, October 20.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 24.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 8 5 9m

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 302
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1f

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HAZLETON LEHIGH and COAL VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 125 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 413 WALNUT Street. 11

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning
Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 7 4t

On Monday,
October 12, by order of Messrs. Oscar Preiss & Co., full lines of open and filled centres, long and square VIENNA BROCHE SHAWLS. [10 8 3t

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
Oct. 13, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 7 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 10 4t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.
Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street. 1 2f

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
October 12, commencing at 10 o'clock we will sell by catalogue, for cash, a prime and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans Balmorals, etc., from city and Eastern manufacturers. [10 10 4t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF
900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC.,
By Catalogue, on four Months' Credit.
On Thursday Morning
Oct. 15, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a very full and desirable assortment of new goods, for present and approaching sales. 10 10 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 829 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.
Sale at No. 824 Race street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BLANKETS, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.
Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 824 Race street, the entire superior walnut parlor chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, blankets and comfortables, china and glassware, ingrain and other carpets, cooking utensils, demijohns, etc.
May be seen early on the morning of sale. 10

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, JAY COOKE, F. RATCHFORD STARR, W. G. MOORHEAD, GEORGE F. TYLER, J. HINCKLEY CLARK, E. A. ROLLINS, HENRY D. COOKE, WM. E. CHANDLER, JOHN D. DEFREES, EDWARD DODGE, H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President,
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee,
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President,
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington,
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

HON. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES
Offered by this Company are:—
It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 8 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE MOORE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES MOORE, Administrator of the Estate of GEORGE MOORE, deceased; and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of October, 1868, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the City of Philada. 10 8 thatu6t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of the Minor Children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and ad

BEECHER.

His Campaign Speech at the New York Academy of Music.

Last evening Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, before an immense audience assembled in the Academy of Music, delivered his first speech in the present campaign. He said:—

"What is or was the necessity of Congress acting outside of the Constitution since the close of the war, and preventing the United States Supreme Court from passing upon their reconstruction measures?"

There is a great distinction between acting contrary to the Constitution and acting outside of it. We act outside of the Constitution simply where there is no provision in the Constitution for our action, and where the times compel us to do something. If there were in the Constitution a provision for the rehabilitation of the rebellious States, the Republican party certainly would have obeyed the Constitution; but that never was contemplated, and there were no such provisions made in it; therefore the Republican party was obliged to act outside the Constitution, or not act at all. As to this matter I confess I don't feel so sensitive about it as do the men who spent four years fighting against the Constitution. I have great respect for it. I like it. But it is not so dear to me as it has become to them. I have a reasonable hope, too, that the Constitution will be maintained; I think the broad common sense of the American people will take care of the Constitution. It is very affecting to my feelings, therefore, when I hear these outcries, these most affectionate yearnings and longings and replinings of the reconstructed Rebellion in the South in behalf of the Constitution, the dear, blessed Constitution. (Laughter and applause.) Why do I love the Constitution? Because I believe it breathes and creates liberty everywhere. Why are they so solicitous for the Constitution? Because it breathes liberty everywhere. That is the trouble. The Constitution they mourn is the old Constitution that fancy constructed; it is the old Constitution that was brought before the courts when Southern men put judges in the courts forsworn to make decisions in favor of slavery. That is the Constitution they mean. I mean the Constitution that our fathers made when all Europe was flushed with a love of liberty; when the world shone like an aurora with the spirit of liberty; when our fathers, under that divine magnetism, built this glorious Constitution, and built it for liberty. That is the Constitution I mean. (Prolonged applause.) What feature have we taken out of it that will circumscribe the independence of the individual? What feature of the Constitution that will make liberty narrower. The very cause of offense is that we have made liberty so broad that there is no creature born of woman that does not become a citizen under that Constitution. That is the offense. (Applause.) Oh no! My friends, you are invited to attend the funeral of the Constitution. (Laughter.) The late members of this Democratic party, the Southern people in general, are all affectionately invited to attend the funeral. See them going in procession to attend the funeral. See them going in procession after the Constitution (laughter), some reeling with grief and other things (Laughter.) See them going, with their bowie knives reversed; see them going, hardly yet wiping their hands with the blood of the last assassination; see them going, the men who fought your sons and mine, and that spilt the blood of loyal, valiant sons and children like water; see them, moaning, groaning, "The Constitution!" Ah! this "desecration" of the Constitution, this love of the Constitution, it is peculiarly affecting to me. When Sodom and Gomorrah sit round about the temple of Jerusalem and praise its beauty, and long for the prevalence of the light that shall shine out of Zion, then I shall believe that these men who are crying out "the Constitution! the Constitution!" have any love for its essential principles, or have any right to say anything about it.

"Is it safe to lay aside fundamental law and the Constitution of the country whenever a majority desire to act outside of it?"

No; that was the very reason why we blamed the South; it had no business to go outside of it; we have brought it inside. (Laughter and applause.)

"Why did not the Republican party inform the South in 1865 what was required from it?"

The principal cause they didn't know themselves. Do you suppose that every member of the Republican party was a prophet? Do you suppose they were all inspired, and that the gift of foresight was given to them? How did they know how the South was going to act? How did they know its spirit and temper? It was a tentative business. The intrinsic difficulty of reconstruction was to be carried through with safety and with speed. I believe mistakes have been made, and I tried to forestall some of them and rebuke others, but with ill success. I believe they made them; but nevertheless, I think reconstruction has been second only, if second at all, to the manner in which the war itself was victoriously carried through. We were like men crossing a ford; we had never been across it; we had to feel our way along the bottom, and with many a souse before we got out of the stream. We were like an army in a foreign country, and were obliged to flank ourselves on every side with cavalry, and try the probing test as we went on.

GRANT AND SEYMOUR CONTRASTED.

I believe Grant pre-eminently a man of administration. I believe he has not only laid the country under obligations to him which we can never repay for the services he rendered during the war, but I believe he is destined to lay the country under greater obligations. He will give us an administration so temperate, so divested of passion, free from all malign influences, so wise in its selection of men, so judicious in carrying out measures, that we will see date from his administration a reconstruction of the administration of Washington himself—(cheers and applause)—a man whom in many important respects he resembles—(applause)—and in no respect more than this—in his wisdom in taking counsel of wise men and in making his personal decisions reflect the wisdom of all the councillors he can gather around him. If General Grant sits at the head of the Government of these United States, there is not a single workingman in the nation, not one poor emigrant, not one dusky creature that by his pine-knot candle reads his spelling book, that will not feel that he is safe and secure after General Grant is President—will know that the Republican party is the party of the common people, the party of universal suffrage, and every human being in the United States will know that the power of the Government and the party of enlightened and Christian people will be all in favor of the greatest security and the greatest measure of liberty to all. (Cheers.)

What is his antagonist in private life? A gentleman not only most respectable, but most kind and amiable, of polished and winning manners, against whose private character no man has brought a shadow of reproach. But Seymour is not a man of ideas; he is not a man of victorious will; not a man who in dark and difficult days seizes the right path, and then though all men leave him follows it to the victorious end. Neither soldier nor general, he is a man that will be managed by those around him; without a record in the war but a bad record, he would hang his burdens on the Government. He is not the man that ought to be entrusted to shape the policy of an era of liberty. Never by speech or by any act of his life has he shown himself to be the right man to place in power on those terms of liberty. A lawyer makes the best statesman, a general makes the best civilian. The man of ideas is the man under whom this nation will rest most secure and safe.

THE TWO PLATFORMS AND THE CANDIDATES.

And if with such platforms before the American people, looking back to Babylon and Egypt—one radiant with all the elements of true liberty; the other retrogressive, with two candidates; one representing all that is young and true and all that is advancing, all that is great and noble; the other retrogressive, timid, time-serving—if with these two the same people that carried the country through the war—if you choose the wrong one I had almost said I should lose faith in democracy. But I lose no faith in the people. The people will complete the work. The people are discerning; they know both the measures and the men, and I believe whatever takes place in New York and Brooklyn—I believe that ere four weeks have rolled away the voice of this nation, speaking scarcely less sublime than the thunder of that voice that sounded from Sinai, no whit less sublime than that voice that sounds on either shore of this great Continent, the voice like a multitude of waters—the voice of this nation will declare for liberty—impartial and universal—for liberty and for Grant. Tremendous applause followed the close of the speaker's peroration, after which he retired and the meeting dispersed.

"ORDER NO. 11."

A Hebrew Lawyer in Support of the Republican Party.

Adolph Moses, Esq., an able Jewish lawyer of Quincy, Illinois, and who was selected to preside over the National Organization of Bnai Berith, at New York, in July last, and a Democrat, and recently an editorial writer for the Democratic paper here, comes out in a letter favoring Grant. He says:—

While as a private citizen not having, since this campaign, engaged in purely political public discussion, I demur to the right of any one to catechise me upon my private conviction. Yet I feel no hesitancy to remove any and all cavil about my position to the Jews of this country. A side issue was presented in this campaign which was judged of sufficient importance to control their political sentiments. The indignation against Order No. 11 is natural with a sensitive people, who have been suffering and to whom the free spirit of inquiry, the product of our good era, is gradually doing justice, one of the first to give expression to this natural feeling, regardless of the political weight this issue might exercise, I indited *nom de plume* communication in the early part of the campaign, in which I unreservedly condemned Order Number Eleven and its author. In the same article I pointed out to the Democratic press the fact that the issue thus far has been of but little comfort to the Jews, and that the principle would have to be debated and defended in due manly spirit, and not with the sole purpose of carrying votes from the Jewish citizens, who, like all others, can draw a correct distinction between the avowal of a manly principle and the hollow lip service in the interest of party. This indignation, found, of course, by the force of political discussion, was leading several communities—St. Louis and Memphis—into an improper manner of expression, by holding exclusively Jewish indignation meetings, which fact needed immediate correction. I have since corresponded with General Grant on this subject, and I have enough evidence within my personal knowledge to satisfy me that the burning but just spirit of indignation must give way to the quietly secret feeling of magnanimity which must needs force itself on all intelligent men whose convictions are not debased by the alloy of prejudice, for while it lies in the power of any one to do a wrong act, it requires a higher type of manhood to make a reparation. While I was willing to abide by my public declaration upon this question, owing to the impropriety of having this acknowledgment published just now and its effect explained away in the heat of partisan debate, I am unwilling now, since I am forced to these public statements, to adhere to my former determination to oppose General Grant on this sole issue. I urge no further action upon others whom I have addressed in a different strain, because they are, as a public fact, unaware of a reparation, but as a private citizen I have satisfied myself I may consistently follow my political inclinations without the oblique force of this side issue, whose merits have had the freest discussion.

TRAGIC AFFRAY.

A Thief Kills his Guard and is Driven into the Swamps.

Last Thursday night, says the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 5th instant, Mr. James O'Brien, well known in this city, was murdered at Holly Grove, near Charleston, Tallahatchie county, Mississippi. The circumstances, as narrated to us, are as follows:—One Noah Duncan was arrested, charged with robbing a store. He was placed in a house for safety, and Mr. O'Brien, armed with a double-barrelled shotgun, undertook to guard him. During the night drowsiness overcame O'Brien, and he commenced dozing, the prisoner, meanwhile, remaining awake. As soon as Duncan discovered the situation of affairs he stealthily approached the partially unconscious O'Brien, wrenched the weapon from his hands, turned the muzzle upon the sleeper and fired. The contents lodged in the victim's breast, killing him instantly. Duncan escaped to the woods, but the report roused a large number of citizens, who, upon discovering the murder, at once gave chase. They picketed the roads leading from the swamp to Oakland and Garner's station, with the view of intercepting him. The following night (Friday) he was discovered making his way on horseback to some more secure spot. An exciting chase now ensued, during which he was fired on. So hot was the pursuit that he was forced to abandon his horse and plunge into the deepest recesses of the woods. Yesterday morning, after being wounded and somewhat disabled, he was overtaken, captured, and taken to Charleston. From time of the murder until his arrest he was almost constantly traveling, though so closely hemmed in by the living wall thrown around him that he was compelled to confine his efforts to escape within a comparatively small circle. Duncan was lodged in jail. He has always borne a bad name in the community, and the dreadful crime of Thursday night has wrought the public mind to the highest pitch of excitement. It was thought by many that lynch law would prevail, although it is to be hoped more moderate counsels prevailed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....53 | 11 A. M.....65 | 2 P. M.....70

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Meaco, Wordinger, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Brig J. Means, Herrick, Salem, John Rommel, Jr.
Brig Wenonah, Davis, Bath, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, do.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Portugalia, Norton, Boston, do.
Schr William and James, Outten, Richmond, do.
Schr John Beatty, Price, Norfolk, do.
Schr Henrietta, Selsey, Norwich, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Ida Nicholson, Steelman, Lynn, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, Salem, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Lamartine, Salisbury, Winterport, Me., Hammett & Neill.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Providence, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Zeyla, Crowell, Bangor, do.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, Boston, G. S. Reppiter,
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Sarah Clark, Grifling, Newport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr E. M. Fox, Case, Braintree, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Brig J. Means, Herrick, from New York, in ballast to John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, 5 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Henrietta, Selsey, from Norwich.
Schr Lamartine, Salisbury, from Providence.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, fm Providence.
Schr Ida Nicholson, Steelman, from Portsmouth.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Boston.
Schr F. M. Fox, Case, from Boston.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, from Boston.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 8—6 P. M.—Ship Admiral, for Bremen; barque Imperador, for Pernambuco; brigs Henry Perkins, for Kingston, Ja; and Laura, for Cork, all from Philadelphia, went to sea this afternoon. Barques Victoria, from Philadelphia for Liverpool; Kate, from Rio Janeiro for orders; and schr Onward, from Jacksonville for ——, with most of the crew sick, remain at the Breakwater. Wind blowing fresh from NW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Star, hence for Boston, was spoken 6th inst, lat 39 12 long 73 52.

Schr Spray, Garwood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newbern, N. C., 2d inst.

Schr L. Sturtevant Cruse, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newbern 28th ult.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pantego, N. C., 28th ult.

Schr D. K. Wolfe, Dole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Broad Creek, N. C., 26th ult.

Schr M. A. McGahan, Cain, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newbern, N. C., 26th ult.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Cleared, ships Dreadnought, for Queenstown, with 28,000 sacks of wheat; Cordova, for Liverpool, with 15,000 sacks of wheat, Sailor, ships Fleetford, for New York; Alaska, for New York via Manzanar and Swordfish, for Cork.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 10.—The steamship Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, broke her rudder off Hog Island yesterday, and put in for repairs.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 10.—The barque Dirigo, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam, put into Cowes with the loss of her maintopmast.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING.
CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
WEDDING INVITATIONS,
VISITING CARDS,
PARTY INVITATIONS,
PROGRAMMES.
And ENGRAVING and PRINTING of every description executed in the highest style of art.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwssm No. 913 ARCH Street.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Alaska—Condition of the National Soldiers' Asylums—European Market Reports.

Advices from Mexico—Patoni's Widow Pensioned.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Advices from Alaska—Movements of General Davis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The steamer Golden City, from Panama, arrived to day.

Alaska advices to September 12 say General Davis and staff had left Sitka for the north. Comfortable quarters are being put up for the troops at Stycheon. The Indians are quiet. The smallpox prevails to a small extent among a few tribes.

Flour, $5·25@6·25. Wheat, $1·75@1·85. Legal-tenders, 72c.

FROM OHIO.

The National Soldiers' Asylums—Their Condition.

SANDUSKY, Oct. 10.—The Board of Managers of the National Asylums for disabled volunteer soldiers met at Gibraltar, at Jay Cooke's, yesterday. Among others present were General B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; ex-Governor Smythe, of New Hampshire; Judge H. L. Bond, of Baltimore; Major-General Martindale, of New York; and Hon. L. B. Ganckle, of Ohio. A report showed the several Asylums to be in good condition and the number of inmates on the increase.

The Central Asylum has 850, and over 1000 have been added at other branchrs and asylums. New buildings, with increased accommodations, will soon be ready for nearly 1000 more. Thanks were returned to Mrs. Lowell Putnam, of Roxbury, Mass., for a magnificent donation of pictures, etc., valued at $5000. Appropriations were made for the several Asylums, and much other business transacted. The next meeting will be held in Washington.

FROM MEXICO.

Colonel Honorato Dominguez Pardoned—Patoni's Widow Pensioned—Financial Deficiencies.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—The mail steamer from Mexico has arrived, with advices to the 1st inst. Colonel Honorato Dominguez, one of the leaders in the late Vera Cruz rebellion, had arrived at the capital and been pardoned by the Executive.

Charge d'Affaires Piumb had given a banquet to the Cabinet officers and the members of Congress. A pension of $2000 had been authorized by Congress for the widow of General Jose Maria Patoni. The estimates of the revenue receipts for the ensuing year show that there will be a deficit of $6,000 000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Forthcoming Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—General Schenck has telegraphed to Thomas L. Tullock, Esq., Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, from Dayton, Ohio, October 9, that he and Senator Morgan have decided that it is not necessary to notify a quorum of Congress to meet on the 16th instant. The presiding officers will accordingly on that day adjourn the two houses of Congress to November 10.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 10—A. M.—Consols for money, 94⅝; for account, 94¾. U. S. 5-20s firm at 71¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 32½; Illinois Central 93½.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 10—A. M.—U. S. 5 20s, 77.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—A. M.—Cotton tends upward, with considerable activity. The sales will reach 12,000 bales. Bacon dull. Refined petroleum firmer.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Sugar on the spot and to arrive firmer. Spirits of petroleum dull at 1s. 2d.; refined petroleum, 1s. 5½d.

Afternoon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 10—P. M.—Stocks are dull.

LIVERPOOL, Oct, 10—P. M.—Cotton is tending upward, and the sales have reached 15,000 bales; middling uplands, 10¾d., middling Orleans, 11d.; uplands to arrive, 10¾d. Corn. 38s. 6d. Tallow to arrive, 48s. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. LONDON, Oct. 10—P. M.—Tallow firmer at 48s. 6d.

HAVRE, Oct. 10—P. M.—Cotton firm.

RELIGIOUS.

Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

When the Convention reassembled yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church, New York, Governor Fish submitted the following amendment to the resolution of the committee, as expressive of his views:—

Resolved, That the House of Bishops concurring, the Diocese of Nebraska be admitted into full constitutional union with the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, whenever the Church in that diocese shall have amended the constitution now presented to the Convention, by causing the title of its legislative body from "Council" to "Convention" and by entitling itself as the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Nebraska, and that when such change shall be made and a copy thereof, duly certified by the proper authorities, shall have been filed with the secretary of the House, he shall cause the same to be published, and thereupon the diocese shall be in full constitutional union with the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; and, further, that the deputies now present from that diocese be admitted to seats on the floor, and to participate in the debates of the House.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin was then again awarded the floor and spoke in favor of this amendment. He spoke at length and was several times interrupted by Rev. Dr. Adams, and while proceeding again a message from the House of Bishops was announced that they had passed the following:—

Resolved, The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, that the diocese of Nebraska be and the same hereby is admitted into the union with the General Convention of the Church in the United States.

Dr. Goodwin resumed, and after some further remarks and conversation between him and other members he moved the postponement of the whole subject till the Committee on Canons should have reported. Judge Otis, of Illinois, presented a substitute for Governor Fish's amendment in the nature of an addition to the resolution reported to the committee in the following words:—

Provided that in admitting the new Diocese of Nebraska this House does not intend to sanction the change of name from that of "Convention" to "Council" by the Diocese of Nebraska, unless and until the constitution and canons of the General Convention shall have been so changed in the manner therein provided for amendments and alterations.

Debate and confusion followed as to which question and what particular motion, amendment, or substitute was now properly before the House. The knot was quickly unravelled by a decision from the chair that Dr. Goodwin's motion was out of order and could not be entertained, as it was neither to postpone indefinitely nor to a day certain. After some conversation between the Chair and Dr. Goodwin as to the propriety of this decision, Judge Otis withdrew his substitute. A motion was then made to take up the message from the bishops, which was carried. Judge Otis now moved his substitute again as an amendment to the resolution passed by the Upper House. Dr. Norton also moved to amend the resolution by adding the words "Protestant Episcopal" before the word "church," which was lost. The vote on Judge Otis' amendment was taken by dioceses, resulting as follows:—Clerical vote—yeas, 15; nays, 15. Lay vote—yeas, 15; nays, 16. So the amendment was lost. Rev. Dr. Rylance, of Illinois, then moved to concur in the resolution of the bishops, which was also voted on by dioceses. The vote was:—Clerical vote—yeas, 27; nays, 4. Lay vote—yeas, 26; nays, 3. Several dioceses were divided, and their votes were not counted. Nebraska being thus admitted unconditionally, the deputies were called and took their seats, and the House, at a quarter past five P. M., adjourned till this morning.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Case of Mayhem—Larceny and Assault and Battery—Committing Depredations—Interfering with an Officer—Stealing from a Dry Dock, Etc. Etc.

—John P. Shuman was held by Alderman Kemble in $3000 bail to answer the charge of committing mayhem. He quarrelled with Samuel Seltzer at Eleventh and Parrish streets, yesterday, and from words turned to blows. They finally tussled, and, during the scuffle Shuman bit the end of Seltzer's ear entirely off.

—Thomas Tobin engaged lodgings at the house of Bridget Munroe, No. 619 Filbert street, on Thursday. Yesterday morning Bridget missed her pocket-book, containing $10. The portemonnaie was afterwards found in the bar-room, minus the money, and she charged Tobin with the theft, whereupon he choked her and left. She followed him to Ridge avenue and Oxford street, where, meeting an officer, she had him arrested. She stated before the Alderman that he had no money when he entered the house, and spent some before leaving in the morning. Alderman Hood committed him in default of $1000 bail.

—William Wright, engaged at Simpson & Neal's dry dock, Christian street wharf, has been suspected for some time of stealing articles. Yesterday when leaving the yard he was arrested and searched. His pockets were found to contain three or four pounds of copper nails. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

—Thomas Burke was arrested yesterday in the First district for being drunk. While being taken to the Station House he assaulted the officer, who took him before Alderman Dallas, and he was held in $2000 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

—A number of men in the lower portion of the city are in the habit of stealing articles from the markets. One of their number purchases a basket of fruit and carries it off. The others each pick up a basket, and walk off with it, representing it to be the one purchased. Yesterday John Farley was caught in the act, and committed by Alderman Tittermary.

—Alfred Feuster, at quarter-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, was arrested at Fifth and Girard avenue. He is charged with having entered beer saloons and stealing bagatelle balls, clothing, and other articles, and committing numberless depredations. Held by Alderman Eggleton in $2000 bail to answer.

—Yesterday a police officer arrested William Hamilton for misdemeanor, and was proceeding to the Station House with him when Morris Mulcahey rescued him. The officer arrested him at No. 19 Prime street, and Alderman Tittermary committed him.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 247, being an increase of 52 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 116 were adults; 139 were minors: males, 127; females, 128; boys, 61; girls, 78. Of the number, 200 were born in the United States, 42 were foreign, 13 were unknown, 8 were people of color, and 8 were from the country. Congestion of the brain is credited with 12; cholera infantum, 5; consumption of the lungs, 39; convulsions, 12; diarrhœa, 4; dysentery, 2; inflammation of the brain, 5; marasmus, 13.

The deaths in the various wards were as follows:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	11	Sixteenth	2
Second	20	Seventeenth	5
Third	14	Eighteenth	9
Fourth	10	Nineteenth	25
Fifth	3	Twentieth	16
Sixth	6	Twenty-first	1
Seventh	15	Twenty-second	5
Eighth	6	Twenty-third	4
Ninth	6	Twenty-fourth	11
Tenth	7	Twenty-fifth	8
Eleventh	10	Twenty-sixth	7
Twelfth	6	Twenty-seventh	5
Thirteenth	8	Twenty-eighth	1
Fourteenth	6	Unknown	8
Fifteenth	20		

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—There will be a grand mass meeting of Republicans, and all persons in favor of securing the right of the people to a fair election, in front of the Union League House, at 8 o'clock this evening. The building will be illuminated, and there will be a grand display of fire-works. The meeting will be addressed by Governor Geary, Hon. Morton McMichael, Hon Charles O'Neill, Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. John W. Forney, Hon. W. B. Mann, Hon. Charles Gibbons, General Owen, and others.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—This morning, before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., were arraigned Edward McCabe and Patrick H. Oates, charged with aiding and abetting in the removing of illegally distilled spirits. They waived a hearing and were held in $2000 bail, each, to answer at Court.

THE REV. FATHER P. A. JORDAN will deliver a lecture to morrow evening before Philopatrian Literary Institute, at the Hall No. 923 Sansom street. The proceeds to be for the benefit of the Association.

CITY ITEMS.

Another Great Worm Story.

PHILADELPHIA July 28, 1868.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART—Dear Sir:—Several months ago you published a most wonderful certificate relating to the efficiency of your Worm Sugar Drops as demonstrated in the case of a child belonging to Mr. Wm. O. Snyder, of this city, who represented that his child passed, among a multitude of other worms, one so very remarkable for its size and form that the mother was induced to cut it open, and on doing so found it to contain a great many small specimens of its own species.

The story, as you well remember, brought down on your head the odium of the entire medical profession, and almost everybody laughed at the idea! And I too, with the multitude, did not believe one word of that wonderful *canard*. But now, sir, I am compelled to believe the truth of Mr. Snyder's certificate in full, inasmuch as a similar case has come under my immediate attention.

Two weeks ago my mother (Mrs. Hunter Brown, of Bellefonte, Pa.) came to visit me, and brought with her my youngest brother, aged two years. The child had been strangely handled for several months, and my mother believed he had worms, but the physicians who had been called to attend him, from time to time, affirmed that such was not the case. Not withstanding this fact, my mother obtained a package of your "Worm Sugar Drops," and administered them to the child as per printed directions accompanying them.

The next day the child passed a great quantity of worms, one of which was so exceedingly large and full of ridges that it attracted my attention, and awakened my curiosity. And remembering Mr. Snyder's marvellous certificate, I resolved to open this monster, and see if it would not compare favorably with that described by Mr. Snyder. On dissecting I found it to contain over fifty smaller worms, varying from a half to three inches in length. The "mother worm" was full a quarter of a yard in length, and more than a third of an inch thick. *Since the passage of these worms the child has entirely recovered.* Yours, etc.,

MRS. LEWIS INGRAHAM,
No. 2232 Sepviva street,
(Nineteenth ward), Philadelphia Pa.

P. S.—There were others who saw this reptile and its contents, and will add to my testimony if desired.

The above is but one of the hundreds of certificates which we are constantly receiving from all parts of the country, attesting the miraculous and unprecedented effect of "DR. WISHART'S WORM SUGAR DROPS" in destroying and dispelling all descriptions of Worms that infest the human body.

Price 75 cents per box. For sale by all Druggists and by the Proprietor,

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,
Office and Store, No. 232 N. Second st., Philada.

COAL IS GOING UP!—This, of all things, is the least gratifying to our citizens. It is the unalterable destiny of coal to advance in price when wintry weather sets in. This fact is of itself sufficient to warn our readers to avoid the trials of such an event by storing their coal-bins and cellars now. In this case the affluent are not alarmed; but when it comes to the poorer classes, who have a limited sum with which to purchase their winter's stock of fuel, the question "Where to get it?" assumes great importance and gravity. All trouble may be avoided by going to William W. Alter's Coal Yard, No. 937 N. Ninth street, where the best coal for the least money can always be had. So popular is he that two clerks are busy almost day and night in filling the orders made upon him for his best of coal.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The October Session of Congress to be Adjourned to November 10—The Davis Reward Distribution.

Democratic Violence in Chester.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

Army Orders.

Brevet Major-General W. P. Carlin is relieved as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Tennessee, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Fourth Military district for assignment to a post.

Captain James Thompson, 24 Artillery, will relieve General Carlin, and is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander John W. Phillips is detached from the Naval Academy. Passed Assistant Surgeon David Mack, Jr., is detached from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the Guard. Passed Assistant Surgeon David McMurtrie is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard. The following officers are ordered to temporary duty connected with the contract of the machinery of the Neshaminy:—First Assistants B. C. Bampton, Edward B. Lateh, Chas Fisher, James Sheridan, James H. Morrison, F. A. Wilson, Henry Brown, Isaac R. McNary, C. Andrade, and A. T. E. Mullin, and Second Assistants Walter D Smith, Thomas Lynch, Geo. W. Hall, and Edward Chum.

The Jefferson Davis Capture Reward

The Secretary of War has issued a circular, calling the attention of all persons interested in the reward for the capture of Jefferson Davis to the act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, which is embraced in the circular entitled "An act to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President of the United States for the capture of Jefferson Davis," and to the orders of the Secretary of War in compliance with the provisions of said act.

The War Department is prepared to receive evidence to correct the misnomer in the act, and to supply the omission from it of any names of persons actually present, rendering service with either of the detachments engaged in the capture, and none others. Such evidence to be completed and forwarded to the Adjutant-General on or about the 1st of January next, after which date no claimant whose claims supported by proper evidence, have not been presented, will be admitted to share in the reward. For the rules of evidence governing the payment of the different allotments of the reward by the Treasury claimants, are referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

FROM CHESTER.

Democracy Rampant—The Republican Headquarters Attacked by Roughs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 10.—Rumors being freely circulated in the Democratic papers of a disturbance in this place on Thursday night last, in which six men were killed and a number wounded, has created the greatest indignation here. The circumstances are these:—On Thursday evening the Republicans participated in one of the largest meetings ever held in our town, three thousand men being in line. The Harmony Hose Company, from Philadelphia, took part in the display. Perfect order prevailed until all the citizens had retired. The Harmony Hose being too late for the Philadelphia train, and learning that they could catch the next at 1 o'clock, filled up the interim by serenading Colonel W. C. Gray. They then visited the Grant and Colfax Club's room. While on their way there, a lot of Democratic roughs, who had returned from the McClellan demonstration at Philadelphia, circulated a report that Republicans had destroyed their wigwam, and they would be revenged. A number of these drunken rioters commenced to demolish all the windows in Lincoln Hall, when the Harmony boys were attacked without any provocation. Brickbats were thrown at them, and clubs and mud. The members of the Harmony broke ranks, and retiring on the defensive, soon dispersed the rioters. Instead of six killed, there were only four wounded, one of whom is a highly esteemed citizen, William Taylor, Cashier of the First National Bank. This is the whole affair, but Democracy has put a partisan coloring upon it for the purpose of making political capital.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The steamer George Appold, hence for Baltimore, has returned, having broken her propeller when off Chatham.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Cotton firmer at 36c. Flour steady; sales of 9000 barrels at yesterday's prices. Wheat dull, and declined 1@2c.; sales of 30,000 bushels. Corn firm and advanced 1@2c.; sales at $1 16@1 20. Oats firm; sales of 36,000 bushels at 74@75c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard dull at 19¼@19¾. Whisky quiet.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1868.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were higher. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102¼@102⅜. Railroad shares were the most active on the list. City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Bank shares were in demand at full prices; and Canal shares were dull.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, N. mun	102¾	200 sh Ocean Oil	8
$1000 do. New	102¾	50 sh Read	48
$3000 do. New	102¾	100 do	c. 48 1-16
$3000 Pa 6s 2 ser	103¾	100 do	c. 48⅛
$1000 do. 2 ser	103¾	200 do	s. 48⅜
$500 Read 6s '80	83	400 do	s. 48¾
$1 00 do	93	100 do	c. 48 3-4
$4000 Leh 6s gold	93	100 do	48 3-4
25 sh Minehill	57⅛	100 do	s5wn 48 3-4
6 sh Penna R	56¾	300 do	s. 48⅞
100 do	c. 56⅝	100 do	b10. 48⅞
775 do	s. 56⅞	100 do	s5wn 48⅞
100 do	b30. 57	100 do	48⅞
100 do	s60. 57	100 do	s10. 48⅞
48 do	56½	100 do	s5wn 48⅞
150 sh Oil Cr & All R	26	100 do	49
6 sh Sch Nav Pf	21	300 do	s. 48⅞
50 sh Leh Nav	25¼	100 do	b10. 48⅞
100 sh Catn Pf	24⅜	100 do	s10 wn 48¾
100 sh Big Mt	5½	200 do	9 0. 48¾

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	138⅛	10·56 A. M.	138⅛
10·11 "	138⅛	11·43 "	138⅛
10·40 "	138⅛	12·04 P. M.	138⅜

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113⅜; do. 1862, 112½@112⅝; do. 1864, 110@110⅛; do. 1865, 110¼@110⅜; do. 1865, new, 108½@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1868, 109@109⅛; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@105⅛. Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; do. October 1865, 119. Gold, 138⅛@138¼. Silver, 132½@134½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10.—There is no new feature to present in the Flour market, the demand being confined to the wants of the home consumers at $6 25@7 50 for superfine, $8@8 75 for extras, $8 50@9 for new spring wheat extra family, $9 25@9 50 for old spring wheat extra family, $9 75@11 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio and $12@13 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8@8 50 ₰ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward for this period of the season, but the stocks are more than ample for the demand. Sales of 400 bushels red at $2 20, and 500 bushels amber at $2·25. Rye has advanced. Sales of 400 bushels new Pennsylvania at $1·65. Corn is quiet, but holders have put up their prices. Sales of yellow at $1·30, 1000 bushels white at $1·20@1·25, 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1·25. Oats move slowly at former rates. Sales of 3000 bushels at 72@73c. Nothing doing in Malt. Barley has advanced. Sales of 500 bushels four-rowed